

Russians Capture Halicz, Strategic Railway Point, Key Capital of Galicia

Followed Success Of Slav Troops Under General Korniloff In Breaking Austrian Lines Between Halicz And Stanislaw—Centre Of Heavy Fighting Last August And September—Capture May Mean Retirement Of Enemy Line—From July 2 To 8, General Korniloff Has Taken 14,000 Prisoners And 55 Guns.

(By Morning Bulletin Leased Wire)
LONDON, July 11.—Halicz, the strategic key to Lemberg, capital of Galicia, has been captured by the Russians, says a despatch from Reuters' Petrograd correspondent.

Halicz, 63 miles southeast of Lemberg on the Dniester river, is an important railway junction, and the most important key to the Galician capital. It is 18 miles north of Stanislaw and about eight miles north of Jazupol, captured by the Russians under General Korniloff on Sunday.

The fall of Halicz was presaged by the success of the Russians breaking the Austro-German line between that town and Stanislaw and in driving the Austro-Germans to the Lomnica river, which enters the Dniester a short distance above Halicz.

Halicz was the centre of much heavy fighting last August and September, after the Russians had captured Bukovina and were attempting to reach Lemberg. Stanislaw was captured by the Russians in August, but the Russians failed to take Halicz after engaging in furious battles at Mariampol and Monasterzyka and forcing the Austro-Germans to retire between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester. In September Halicz was bombarded by the Russian artillery, but attempts to storm the town were unsuccessful.

The fall of Halicz probably will mean that the Austro-Germans must retire from the present line along the Zlota Lipa from northwest of Halicz through Brzezany and Zlochoff to Brody in order to protect Lemberg. The next line in the rear of the Zlota Lipa is the Gniz-Lipa.

Breaks Enemy Lines
PETROGRAD, July 10.—General Korniloff's operations in Galicia along a front of twenty miles have broken the Austro-German front between Halicz and the Carpathians, and already the Russian cavalry has been forced for 100 miles.

To the west of the Dniester, as a result of the Russian forward movement Halicz has been hemmed in from the south and southwest and the Russians are now menacing the Halicz bridgehead. From July 2 to 8 inclusive General Korniloff took 14,000 prisoners and 55 guns, of which 12 were heavy pieces.

Cossacks In Pursuit
General Korniloff's cavalry and Cossacks are pursuing General Kirbach's retreating army south of Halicz and have forced the River Lukovitsa, which parallels the River Luvka. The western bank of the Luvka dominates the wooded eastern bank, but it is considered unlikely the demoralized Austro-Germans will be able to concentrate sufficient troops to prevent a Russian passage of the river and a continuance of the advance in the direction of Volyn, 35 miles west of Stanislaw.

The co-operation of the seventh and eleventh armies north of Halicz and the eighth army south of that town has been like clockwork.

Cuts Austro-German Army
The success of the eighth army, the military critic of the Reich points out, separates the German army of General von Bothmer from the third Austrian army under General Kirbach and anticipates the evacuation of Halicz, which is not strictly a fortress, but a strong bridgehead protecting the positions of General von Bothmer's army from the east and southeast.

The powerful Russian offensive is having the effect of stimulating martial spirit throughout the country.

British Held German Trenches.
LONDON, July 10.—The official statement from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

"Last night we entered enemy trenches in the neighborhood of Neuport and inflicted casualties on the garrison."

"Southeast of Havincourt and east of Monchy Le Preux (southeast of Arras) hostile raiding parties were driven off."

"The enemy artillery was very active today on our positions on the coast. Towards evening the fire of his artillery reached a pitch of great intensity. Our artillery is replying vigorously."

"Bad weather again prevented aerial operations by either side yesterday."

French Repulse Surprise Attack
PARIS, July 10.—The official statement issued by the war office tonight reads:

"West of Froidmont farm an enemy surprise attack on one of our small posts was repulsed. The artillery was quite active in the region of Moronvillers and the sector of Hill 304—Le Mort Homme."

"Belgian communication: 'In the night the enemy attempted to approach our advanced post south of St. Georges, but was repulsed. The artillery activity was quite marked along the front this morning. In the afternoon very lively actions occurred from Neuport as far as south of Dixmude. It was less intense near Steenstraete and Het Sas. Yesterday the German artillery shelled various localities behind our front and found some victims among the civilian population."

"Eastern theatre, July 9.—British aviators bombed Posen today. Patrol engagements took place on the Struma front. The enemy artillery violently bombarded our positions at the Cerna Bend."

EXEMPTIONS UNDER BILL DISCUSSED

Amendment Proposed To Exclude Agriculture From Operation Of The Act.

OTTAWA, July 10.—Progress on the details of the military service act was at first not so marked in the commons today as it was on Saturday and Monday, when a number of the less contentious clauses were disposed of. The important clause covering exemptions was the bone of contention. This clause contains seven sections and over a score of sub-sections. Late in the evening better headway was made and several of the sections were adopted.

The first important point brought up was in regard to the exemption of agriculture from the operation of the bill. An amendment was moved by Deputy Speaker J. H. Rainville and Joseph Girard, both Quebec members on the government side of the house, which called for the exemption of practically all agricultural workers from the provisions of the act.

Considerable variety of opinion was expressed as to the desirability of making specific exemptions of any kind. This was the view taken by Hon. Arthur Meighen, minister of agriculture, who was moved by the government. He said it was better to leave the broad principles of the measure set forth in the act, leaving the details to be worked out later under the recessed Edw. Prout, of the opposition. He said he knew of no better way than to leave it to the committee.

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of labour, said that the measure was not based upon a spirit of fair play. The bill, he said, trusts to the fairness of everybody connected with it and administration. The government, he said, should see that selective conscription is based upon the principle of fair play, as between man and man, and industry and industry.

Hon. Arthur Meighen replied that the bill was as fair to everybody as it was possible for the government to make it. He was willing to assume the tribunals would act in all cases with fairness and moderation. He said he knew of no better way than to leave it to the committee.

Hon. Meighen answered that he did not see how it could change the effect of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley moved an amendment providing that when men choose for work other than military service, they should receive only soldiers' pay. He also moved that the hearing of the appeals be in public. These and other amendments were held over.

PROTEST USE GARBAGE AS SWINE FEED

Breeders Of Alberta Decide To Petition Dominion Govt.—Danger Hog Cholera.

"We the swine breeders of Alberta, do hereby strongly petition the Dominion government to cancel all licenses for feeding garbage, either cooked or uncooked, to swine in the province of Alberta, and also make it a criminal offence to use any garbage in any form for food for swine in the province of Alberta, or to throw the same into the streets, caused by the danger of hog cholera, caused by feeding of garbage to swine, we need the best of protection or the swine industry will meet with irreparable damage on the local conditions."

Such was the resolution drafted at the meeting of swine breeders held at the Edmonton exhibition last night by the special committee composed of the president and vice-presidents of two swine breeders' associations and representatives of the exhibitors at the fair. It was unanimously adopted by the special committee. The resolution was called in indignation at the present promiscuous feeding of garbage to hogs, especially in the suburbs of cities and towns of Alberta.

Outcome Of Outbreak
The meeting was the outcome of the recent shooting of a herd of fifty hogs by the authority of the Dominion veterinary inspector and the imposition of a fine of \$250 on the owner of the hogs shot because he had failed to report the presence of cholera in his herd of hogs. At the request of the swine breeders the meeting was held to present and to him a vote of thanks was unanimously passed for his prompt action to safeguard the interests of the swine raising industry in this part of the country.

A special delegation of the presidents and vice-presidents of both swine breeders' associations in the province will interview the provincial government to secure their co-operation in the matter of elimination of garbage feeding in the province of Alberta. The same delegation will also interview the mayor and commissioners of the city of Edmonton and urge upon them the destruction by the city in the incinerator of all garbage. Though some people who are not fully conversant with the situation may think that this would be an economic waste, yet it was stated that it would be better to destroy a few dollars worth of garbage than by feeding it to hogs to endanger the loss of both pure bred and commercial grade hogs aggregating in value the sum of many thousands of dollars throughout the community.

Danger To Human Health
One breeder went further and declared, amid emphatic applause: "We raise children and we have seen that there is danger to their lives from the feeding of garbage to hogs does not tend to the production of safe sanitary pork fit for human consumption."

At the meeting of the directors of the Edmonton Exhibition Association the two directors representing the swine breeders will present the case of the exhibitors. Several exhibitors were outspoken in their declared determination to stay away from the Edmonton exhibition if the practice of garbage feeding was allowed to continue as at present. It is not only the monetary risk, but the risk of losing the value inestimable of the years of careful selection and breeding have accomplished in the production of a class of pure bred swine that is gaining for this part of Canada a name and fame that would soon place it in a position to supply the ever increasing demand of the continent for breeding stock of the highest quality.

The co-operation of the United Farmers of Alberta will also be asked in the matter, both through the local organizations and through the medium of their central organization. It was even suggested that the swine breeders urge their local representatives in both federal and provincial houses to co-operate in the matter of prohibiting the feeding of garbage to pigs in Alberta.

Largely Attended
Though the meeting was called at the close of a very busy day there was a large attendance of swine breeders, and a most sincere and earnest discussion of the serious side of the situation. Satisfaction was felt that the veterinary inspector was doing his best under the circumstances, and all expressed a general desire to co-operate with him in all ways possible.

While there was confidence that present situation was well under control, yet it was felt that if the cause of the cholera outbreak was allowed to continue to exist in the province under the present system of garbage feeding, the swine industry of the province would be a menace to the swine industry of the nation and the allies, it is most important to conserve the food resources.

At the outset of the meeting one or two suggested that it might be feasible to cook the garbage, yet since there was no guarantee that all garbage would be cooked it was deemed wise to insist that all garbage should be destroyed as the only safe and sane policy to prevent a more widespread outbreak of cholera.

NO MENTION TO FIX PRICE OF WHEAT SAYS CONTROLLER

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Reports that the food administration will fix an arbitrary price of less than \$2 a bushel to the grower for the 1947 American wheat crop drew from Herbert Hoover this detail today:

"It is not the intention of the food administration to fix the price for wheat, nor is it expected that it will have any such power. If the food bill passes congress, however, we certainly will not stand for speculative buying."

The farmer will be protected, it was further asserted by Mr. Hoover, against centralized buying by the Allies. All Allied grain purchases will be made in the near future through the agency, probably the food administration, but Mr. Hoover and his associates are said to feel that the export price should be maintained at a figure that will be an inducement to farmers to increase production.

POST OFFICE CLOSURES
WEDNESDAY AT NOON
The post office will be closed tomorrow at 12 o'clock sharp. There will be only one mail delivery.

DESCRIPTIONS MEN WANTED STOLEN FROM "TEC'S" HOME

Two Men Enter House Provincial Detective At Hardisty—Sequel Calgary Murder.

(By Morning Bulletin Leased Wire)
CALGARY, July 10.—Two men entered the home of Detective Brice, provincial police representative at Hardisty, yesterday and in broad daylight robbed the place of all the descriptions of parties wanted in connection with the murder of Constable Arthur Duncan at a meeting held at the time and after taking the papers the two men rode away on a bay horse and disappeared. A special posse was formed and the authorities are now giving chase. The entire country surrounding the northern town is being scoured and it is expected that arrests will be made before night fall.

COUNTERFEIT COIN IN CIRCULATION IS WARNING OF POLICE

Influx Pick Pockets Increasing Crime Records—Rooming Houses Entered.

With the arrival of crowds from all parts of Western Canada for the fair week in Edmonton crime along certain lines has increased in the last few days. The police have information that a number of pickpockets are in town and two rooming houses were entered on Monday night in close proximity to each other in the centre of the city. In one case \$50 was stolen.

The police have found it necessary to post placards through the exhibition grounds warning the people to beware of pickpockets. One is posted in the police station. According to The Bulletin's informant a large number of fake American silver coins and lead fifty cent pieces are in circulation in the city.

BETTY GREEN'S SON WEDS

CHICAGO, July 10.—Colonel Edward H. R. Green, son of the late Betty Green, was married here today to Miss Mabel Marlowe of Highland Park, a suburb. Colonel Green gave his bride a wedding gift of \$25,000; \$500,000 was a check and the remainder in Liberty bonds.

C. P. EARNINGS

MONTREAL, July 10.—C. P. Earnings week ended July 7, \$3,101,000, increase of \$485,000.

CONTEST FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS IN CATTLE CLASSES PITS "MARTIN FAIRFAX" AGAINST "GAY LAD"

Saskatchewan Owned Animal Carries Off Senior Championship And Grand Championship—Calgary Animal In Reserve Place For Former—J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, And W. M. Williams, Bawlf, Prominent Among Hereford Winners—Fuller Also Gains Female Grand Championship—Shorthorn And Aberdeen-Angus Championships Also Awarded—Clydesdales And Percherons Figure In The Heavy Horse Rings.

As befitted a day on which the farmers from town and near gathered at the exhibition to pass critical judgment on the class of livestock under review, the work of the judges in the cattle and heavy horse sections had to do yesterday with assigning many championship ribbons to high class awards. Variety in genuine class types was the order of the program—whether one had a preference for Percherons or Clydesdales, or Herefords or Shorthorns, for instance, was left to the individual. The lineup of grand looking animals brought hither from representative parts of the Dominion and from Edmonton's own district, which had long again been in vigorous competition to be the equal in many respects of the best stock producing quarters of the continent.

Championships Afternoon
It was an afternoon for shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus and Holsteins in the cattle show rings, and for Clydesdales and Percherons in the heavy horse arena. A championship ship awarded in the fullest sense of the word. He who doubts the accuracy of the description need only be referred to the magnificent animals, such magnificent animals as \$17,000 "Martin Fairfax" from the farm of G. E. Fuller, of Gilvin, Sask., and \$11,900 "Gay Lad" from Frank Collett's ranch, were pitted against each other, the former winning premier honors. The grand championship likewise went to "Martin Fairfax."

The reserve in this event, going to Lord Fairfax from the farm of L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont. And it might furthermore be mentioned that in the competition the entries of J. A. Chapman of Hayfield and W. M. Williams of Bawlf were sufficient to give the famous champions a run for their money.

In the female senior championship among Herefords Miss Armour Fairfax, owned by L. O. Clifford, won the honors, Beau Fairfax, owned by J. A. Chapman, taking the reserve. The grand championship for females went to Beauty Fairfax, G. E. Fuller, and the reserve to Miss Armour Fairfax, G. E. Fuller's herd was placed first, with Frank Collett's second.

Shorthorns
With the shorthorns J. G. Barron's Jubilee Star from Carberry, Man., stepped into the grand championship. Rule and Bowles' Banner Bearer taking the reserve, an animal which, however, won senior championship. Oakland Marquis from the same herd being awarded the reserve. Fairview Baroness Queen, from Wm. Robinson's farm at Vermilion, not only

won first place for cows over 4 years, but went to the front in the female senior championship and the grand championship.

The Aberdeen-Angus showing was officially classed as excellent, the senior grand championship for bulls going to handsome "Beauty Leroy," owned by J. Bowman of Guelph, Ont., whose entries made a decided impression on the prize awards. The section J. D. MacGregor's entries for Brandon, however, winning out largely in the younger classes. W. R. Stewart of Hastings Collee was another competitor to win a fair share of the afternoon's prizes.

Although Kondryk Posh Ponting was the Holstein bull which cleaned up the senior grand championships in his class, the head of thirty fine animals from George Livingston's farm at Winterburn was a feature in the dairy cattle building and took a general class prize in the afternoon. His Duchess of Springfield was not only placed as the best cow over four years, but took the female grand championship and the senior championship.

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STREET CARMEN OUT ON STRIKE IN TORONTO

Want 10 Cents An Hour Increase—Arbitration Decisively Declined.

(By Morning Bulletin Leased Wire)
TORONTO, July 11.—At 4 o'clock this morning, after a mass meeting lasting three hours, the employees of the Toronto Street Railway company decided to quit work at five o'clock this morning. The street cars have largely been idle since the meeting was convened at the Star Theatre at 1 o'clock.

The voting was 1555 for strike and 78 against. The meeting was called to receive the report of the committee of employees, which had held two conferences during the day and night with General Manager Fleming and representatives of the company.

The meeting held in the mayor's office at 10 o'clock last night Mr. Fleming again offered the submission of all the matters in dispute to an independent arbitration board. This offer was early this morning submitted by the committee to the meeting and was received with decided hostility. Feeling at an early hour this morning was strongly in favor of strike.

The general sentiment expressed by the men as they entered the meeting was determination to insist on the granting of ten cents an hour increase. Alderman Gibbons, the first speaker, outlined the result of the last conference and said that the question was now up to the men to decide. "The company has offered to arbitrate all matters in dispute," he said, "but we will not accept it."

The suggestion of arbitration was received with a thundering chorus of "No."

ROOMS FOR FAIR VISITORS

In order to provide accommodation for visitors to the fair who cannot get rooms in the crowded hotels, the Exhibition Association has opened quarters in the office of the "Farney Auto Livery, 1025 Jasper avenue, opposite the C. P. R. block, and requests that householders who have spare rooms should give them to the fair visitors. Phone No. 1099 or 5282, giving location and particulars.

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10,000 Visitors Pass Turnstile on Second Day of Exhibition

Superb Weather Attracts Record-Breaking Crowd To Fair Grounds—Last Year's Showing More Than Doubled—Farmers' Day—See Things Fairly Boomed—More Bad Luck For Miss Stinson—Hotels And Rooming Houses Filled To Roofs And Beds At A Premium.

ATTENDANCE FIGURES	
	1917
Paid Admissions	6,796
Admissions to Grand Stand	2,240
Gross Receipts for day	\$4,287
	1916
	3,709
	1,526
	\$2,164

Ten thousand two hundred and seventy-five people, turnstile count, entered the Exhibition grounds yesterday more than twice as many as attended the fair on the second day last year. The paid admissions at the gate were 6,796 as against 3,709 on the corresponding day of 1916, and the gross receipts of the day were \$4,287 as compared with \$2,164 a year ago. The grand stand receipts were also practically double what they were last year. What wonder, therefore, that President of the Exhibition, General Manager Stark and his associates were wearing "boots" that won't come off when the gates finally closed and the last light glared against the midnight sky with such satisfying figures in black and white.

It was "Farmers' Day" at the fair and fresh city and country alike, crowds of holiday makers poured into the grounds. The capacity of the street car system was tested to the limit and taxicabs and jitneys drove a roaring trade. The fact that 1,000 vehicles, for the most part automobiles, were admitted is further evidence of the size of the multitude which took advantage of superb weather and a magnificent array of attractions to make a day of it at the Exhibition.

The Fair "Boomed."

There was no outstanding dramatic feature of the fair. The most notable thing was the crowd which pervaded the grounds and buildings and the ideal conditions which prevailed. The fair "boomed" as it never boomed before. The various departments were thronged all day long with interested sightseers. In the buildings devoted to livestock, the visiting farmers held high carnival, the horses, the cattle, the sheep, the swine and the poultry having their devotees.

The grandstand was black with people in the afternoon and evening, watching the races and the variety performers on the platform. As for the midway, well, it simply boiled and seethed with life. Every concessioner did a rushing business. Not a booth or side show that was not packed to the doors. Larger customers waited in line for an opportunity to try the roller coaster, the Ferris wheel and other machines which swing and jiggle your ears away. As for the merry-go-round, it was a vast ant-hill of swarming juvenility. The tooting of whistles, the blare of music, the raucous shouts of the barker blended with the little aviator who sped at the fair and which make a music all its own, once heard never to be forgotten.

Miss Stinson's Ho-de-do.
To her intense disappointment, Miss Stinson was unable to make her airplane flight, as she had fondly hoped. The jinx which is following the little aviator since she left the usual yesterday. When, after strenuous telegraphing and telephoning, her reserve plane was finally sent up from Calgary, it was found that by some house-proud of the wrong machine had been sent. Miss Stinson had two and fate ordained that the Calgary shippers should select the wrong one to ship up here. After more telephoning and long range exhortations and appeals, it is hoped and believed that the right machine was started on its way to Edmonton last night. In the meantime Miss Stinson's mechanics made a valiant attempt to get the machine, which had been set in error in such a shape that a flight, if even a short one, could be made today. The attempt was a failure, however. They tried furiously until the going down of the sun and far beyond that, but the case was hopeless. The aviator was forced to more megaphoned the waiting crowd homeward, minus the spectacle which everyone has been hungry for these many months.

If the jinx is not routed today and if, then it is evident that still stronger measures will have to be adopted to exorcise this appalling streak of undesired hard luck.

The Mule Race.
By all odds, the great event of the evening was the mule race, in which the hands of the mule men were further luster to the laurels which they already wear. The contest was for blood this time and the fact that Manager Stark led the field under the given idea of ten closeness of the race. Hon. Duncan Marshall peeled off his coat and pushed on the reins of one of the meek hybrids and, Charles Stewart had the honor of driving the fastest animal in the collection, who was handicapped by being set back a hundred yards or so.

Manager E. L. Richardson, of the Calgary exhibition, was mounted behind Slowcoach and given a start away around the track. He needed twice as much, however, as for the passed out the back stretch by the other three and trailed in an ignominious fourth. Mr. Marshall gave Mr. Stark a pretty race for most of the way, but all things considered, the finish. He claimed that he would have won if Mr. Stark had not unfairly tied a large carrot to a stick and dangled it in front of his mule's nose as the outfit turned into the stretch. The call for muzzling the carrot was heard to induce Mr. Stark's animal to let out an additional link and to romp home with the bacon. Mr. Stewart's handicapped was a shade too strong, although the minister of public works showed that as a mule propeller he was no slouch. If the course had been longer, this story might have featured another winner. The four drivers received the enthusiastic plaudits of the crowd as they mounted the platform after the race and were presented.

A Fine Spectacle.
The military spectacle, "Sons of the Empire," went off very finely indeed last night. The newness has been worked out of it and the boys who impersonate the military forces of the different parts of the empire march and go through their various evolutions smartly and steadily. The Canadians and the Scotchmen get the loudest applause, with the Irishmen close behind in popular esteem. The exhibition

association's plan for the purpose of finding room for private houses for the marooned night, even at that eight o'clock applicants could not be provided with many more visitors expected the city today the problem is to be a complex one to take care of them all. It is a problem which the exhibition management has set down to tackle in its usual clever manner and the bureau will undoubtedly have the creek running "left over" today as it did yesterday.

The booth for the Invalid Soldiers' Welfare League, which is a fine example of the kindness of the exhibitors in giving them the chance to show their goods, is a fine example of the kindness of the exhibitors in giving them the chance to show their goods, is a fine example of the kindness of the exhibitors in giving them the chance to show

DAIRY EXHIBIT
INTERESTING
FAIR FEATURE

Exhibition Association Has Done
Much To Encourage Industry
—Numerous Prizes.

The dairy industry has received considerably more encouragement from the Edmonton Exhibition Association this year than in any year since the inception of the association. The prizes offered for competition in this department are much more numerous and about three times as valuable as heretofore, and as a natural consequence the number of exhibits is proportionately high.

This year there are buyers and representatives from all parts of the Dominion, from Ontario to the coast, and all around there is undisputed evidence of a growing interest in the creamery industry of Alberta, and the impetus given to it by this year's exhibition should demonstrate that Alberta is a great butter-producing province. These remarks apply with special force to Northern and Central Alberta, where conditions are more favorable to the butter-making industry than in the southern portions of the province.

This brings up a point that dairy-men here are discussing. The provincial dairy commissioner, C. Marker, to whose untiring zeal and great ability much of the improvement in the quality of Alberta butter is due, has his headquarters in Calgary, which is not by any means such an important butter-producing centre as Edmonton, as southern Alberta does not, for various reasons, go in for butter making in anything approaching a large scale as northern Alberta does. Why not then, it is asked, have Edmonton as the commission's headquarters, seeing that it is here the greater part of the interest is centered.

Mr. Marker pays particular attention to the grading of the butter of the province, and as a result Alberta butter commands from half a cent to a cent higher than the butter of any other province in the Dominion, owing to the uniformity secured by this system.

A. Ayres Company of Montreal recently stated that his company would rather have a car of butter from Alberta than from any other part of Canada on account of the uniform quality of the product as to color, flavor, texture, salt, etc. The output of creamery butter in the province of Alberta last year was 1,000,000 pounds, and this large quantity is certain to be considerably increased this year. In Edmonton there are several large creameries, including the Edmonton City Dairy, the Woodland Dairy, Swift's and the Northern Creamery, Ltd. These firms are all increasing and extending their business. The E. C. D. has recently opened a new branch in Grand Prairie, 400 miles north, which is making steady progress and developing new business in that distant centre. The Swift Co. has established a new creamery on the Hudson Bay Reserve within the past few months and is doing a very successful business. These firms have business connections with the most remote parts of northern and central Alberta and are steadily developing the dairy industry in all these places.

No visitor to the exhibition should miss the opportunity of seeing the beautiful and artistic exhibit at the E. C. D. stall, representing in the first instance the homesteader's shack two years ago and his home of the present day, fitted up with all modern appliances, and his auto at the door. You can "look on the picture and on this" and see the connecting link between the two—the cream can. The exhibit is constructed out of 500 pounds of butter and is a real work of art, which took six days in the making. The exhibit at Swift's stall took 400 pounds of butter to construct. These exhibits are amongst the most striking at the exhibition and of special interest alike to farmer and consumer.

FAILED TO REPORT
HOG CHOLERA; FINED

George Siminiuk Awarded \$50.00
Assessment or 30 Days in Jail

The only case of hog cholera known to the government officials in this part of the province had a sequel in the police court Tuesday morning and George Siminiuk, who owned the hogs, was fined \$50 and cost or thirty days in jail on a charge of neglecting to report the case to the government. Siminiuk lives on block 2, Brooklyn property just outside the city and had been a large dealer in hogs for some time.

According to the testimony of Dr. G. H. A. Smith, a veterinarian in the employ of the Dominion Government, he found a number of hogs sick with this disease when he visited the accused premises and also a number of carcasses. He destroyed all the hogs remaining. Including those that had died previously, fifty-three hogs were either destroyed or died from hog cholera.

Siminiuk pleaded ignorance. He testified that he had sold five hogs and they were returned to him because they were sick.

EXHIBITION
VISITORS

SEE OUR DISPLAY OF

Embossed
Stationery

In the Manufacturers' Bldg.

— KODAK SERVICE —

Leave your films at our booth for developing and printing.

Douglas Co., Ltd.

10023 Jasper Ave.

FOOT AMPUTATED
AFTER ACCIDENT

James Phillips Struck While
Holding A Drill—Now In
Hospital.

While working in the subway on Jasper avenue, near the C. P. R. station, Tuesday afternoon, James Phillips, of 2553 77th avenue, had his left foot so injured that it was found necessary to amputate it in the general hospital. He was taken to the hospital in a private ambulance. Phillips was employed holding a drill during the operation of replacing cement in the subway when he was injured. He was attended by Dr. S. Archibald.

ADVENTISTS CLOSE
LARGE CONFERENCE

Attendance Over 1,100 At Meet-
ings In Lacombe—Gifts To
Missions \$1,500.

LACOMBE, July 10.—Enthusiasm and earnestness marked the largest conference ever held in Alberta by the Seventh-day Adventists, which just closed here. The chief facts of the gathering were: An attendance of over 1,100; the baptism of about 45 converts; the \$12,000 gifts to missions; and the plans laid for the spread of their work in other lands and the establishment of larger medical and educational institutions in the province. The Red Cross and the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society received important attention. Rev. Dr. Marr, of Calgary, presented the needs of the Bible Society and an offering of \$25 was made for that work. Throughout North America the Adventists are now raising a special fund for the Red Cross. Plans were laid for the establishment of one of their sanitariums in the province in the future, for the extension of their medical work in Calgary and their school here. The leading speakers from abroad have left to attend the Saskatchewan conference at Moose Jaw.

NAMES COMMITTEES
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Hon. Mr. Boyle Appoints Boards
To Report on Educational
Situation

Hon. J. R. Boyle, minister of education, has appointed two committees to report on the subjects and courses of geography and history in the high schools of the province. The members of the committee on geography are: Mr. J. H. Hutchins, B.A., chairman; Inspector G. W. Russell, B.A., High River; Mr. H. A. Clark, B.A., Calgary; High School; and Mr. Sanderson, B.A., Science Teacher, Calgary High School. The committee on history comprises Inspector G. W. Gorman, B.A., Medicine Hat; chairman; Mr. H. Long, B.A., High School; Edmonton; Mr. G. A. McKee, B.A., Collegiate Institute, Strathcona; and Inspector E. H. Harris, B.A., Vermilion.

These committees will hold their preliminary meetings, Monday, and arranged for further conferences till their reports are completed.

H. B. AIRSHIPS
DRAW BIG CROWDS

Each Balloon Carries A Five-
Dollar Order On The
Store.

The very successful flights of the Hudson Bay airships have served to attract large crowds to the vicinity of the Bay. The initial flight Monday evening was somewhat unsuccessful, owing to the balloon getting away before it was completely filled with gas. It came to about half the corner of a store building on the opposite side of Jasper avenue. The 3 o'clock flight, however, was much better, the big balloon drifting quickly southward, the parachute portion dropping on the Ross flats, while the balloon section drifted serenely to the south side of the city and landed in a field. One gentleman who followed the course of the balloon across the river, brought a portion of it to the store, hoping to secure the five dollar reward. The prize, package is, however, always attached to the dummy which comes down with the parachute.

The flight at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning was the most successful so far, there being little breeze and the balloon rose straight up to a great height until caught in a southerly breeze and drifted high and far over Bonnie Doon way. The dummy and parachute dropped fairly over Jasper avenue and finally landed in the flower garden between the Hudson Bay and 104th street, where a lively scramble ensued for the possession of the five dollar order. So far none of the orders have been presented at the store for payment, and the lucky finders have until the end of the month to do so. These flights will continue each day this week at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., except Wednesday, when there will be no flight in the afternoon, as the store will be closed for Citizens' Day at the exhibition.

A. C. COLE HONORED
BY IMPERIAL BANK

A. C. Cole, who for the past eight years has been messenger of the Imperial Bank, has joined the Army Service Corps and has just left for Sarcee Camp, where he undergoes a course in training. Private Cole is the first bank messenger to enlist and previous to his departure was presented by the bank with a wrist watch, on the back of which was engraved "From the staff of the Imperial Bank to A. C. Cole, June 30th, 1917."

**POSTUM
HELPS
WHERE TEA OR
COFFEE HURTS!**
"There's a Reason"

SPECULATION
KEEN WHO WILL
WIN PRIZES

Auto Parade Starts Friday After-
noon From Ninth And Jasper
At 1 O'Clock.

There is great excitement among the local auto owners in Edmonton and considerable speculation as to who will be the winners in the auto parade which takes place Friday afternoon, leaving the corner of Ninth and Jasper at 1 o'clock. The industrial section will without a doubt be a great surprise to the citizens of Edmonton, for a great many new and novel designs are now being worked out. Charles Heubner, "the Candy King," says that he has a special treat in store for them on that day. It is also rumored that the West Biscuit Co. also wants to see all the kids. "Pop" Chailand, of the McLaughlin Bottling Works is also working on a scheme resembling the much famed "Widow's Cruse" mentioned in the Prophets. "Buttermilk" Matt says he has the nucleus of an idea enter his machine. "Snapshot" Mac declares that his idea cannot be beaten, notwithstanding the fact that the Alberta Broom Manufacturing Co. claim that they will make a clean sweep and gather in first prize.

And so it goes, every one is working with all his might to see who will be the lucky ones on that day, and it is certainly going to be a hard task for Alex. Simon, of the Biscuit Co., who is the champion of automobile fame, Miss Katharine Simpson, and the other judges will decide who of the Auto club who will be well represented with decorated pleasure cars. Any other wishes to enter this parade are asked to "phone the secretary of the Auto club, phone 264, or call at the 104th Street Biscuit Co. McLeod Block, for further information.

The following is the list of cars: E. C. D. Dairy, Bulletin, Journal, Hudson's Bay Co., 3 cars, McDonald Engraving Co., Hepburn's, Tip Top Bakery, (12) Star, Star Co., Geo. Scott Hardware (Northern), Alberta Milling Co., Credit Foncier, Esplanade, George F. W. Smith, J. C. Ottewill, City Electric Co., Goodyear Tire Co., Dunlop Co., Emery Co., Hayward Lumber Co., Geo. H. Campbell & Co., Iron Works, Pray & McLaughlin, Cushing Bros., Macdonald Hotel, Western Supply Co., Equipment, Bakery, (12) Dairy, McLaughlin Carriage Co., McLaughlin Bottling Works, Hovey-Henry, Hovey-Henry, Hovey-Henry, Hovey-Henry, Star Messenger Co., Alberta Broom Co., Edmonton City, Civic car.

The Great Northland

PLEASED LITTLE PRAIRIE
Joe Pascoe, a new settler who arrived from Minnesota last March to look over land which some seven families wished to farm, found the desired acreage in the Little Prairie vicinity. Mr. Pascoe has set up a house of logs and a couple of plows are busy preparing the land for next year's seeding.

USE COW BILL
A group of farmers, J. W. Zeigler, C. F. Hargrave, E. W. Plant, C. Emerson, T. Richards and A. E. Curthurs, of the Bear Lake district, were the first to take advantage of the "Cow" bill. The cattle have been selected from these brought in by Alex. Malay. The application for the loan from the government was made a short time ago. It was granted, which resulted in the above purchase.

WORK PROGRESSING
Work upon the new oil well which is being drilled one mile north of the old site by the Peace River Oil company is getting along very well. The well which is about 100 feet from town was selected about two months ago after it was found that the escaping gas had blown away the roof of the old well. The new well has been completed and as soon as the machinery arrives drilling will be begun. A. M. Slack is in charge of the work.

MOLKE TRIAL THIS WEEK
On July 10th at Peace River the trial of Donald Molke, who is charged with murder by the trapping partner, would begin. Hon. A. G. MacKay will defend the prisoner, while H. H. Parlee will be the crown prosecutor. A number of witnesses have also arrived upon the last boat from the north. This murder is alleged to have been committed on the 30th, 1916, or about that time, in the tush in Battle River. The body was found just as the snow was melting and was brought down the river by Sergeant Marshall. Molke was arrested the first of March.

HOME OF WIDOW BURNED
Mrs. A. E. Wert of Bear Lake had her house burned down Tuesday night. This is all the more pathetic because of the fact that only two weeks previously her husband had died of an attack of appendicitis, having been rushed to the general hospital in vain. Mrs. Wert was unable to save a bit of her property and only escaped with her life. About a hundred dollars worth of clothing and other goods were lost. The house was insured by the Bear Lake Fire Insurance Co.

Sheridan Lawrence of Fort Vermilion, who has been at the Crossing this week, is returning to his home after making the first shipment of grain, which he sold at \$2.45 per bushel, the first two carloads grading No. 1 Northern and topping the market. This is the first shipment of wheat on a commercial basis that has been made from the great Northland. Mr. Lawrence is returning on the D. A. Thomas with a new flour mill with which he intends to turn out the highest grade flour.

BOARD OF TRADE PLANS
The Board of Trade, which met last Tuesday at the George Flank, took up the matter of the establishment of stockyards and loading facilities and J. E. Nik, who will be in Edmonton this week, was authorized to take this matter to the railway authorities. He was also requested to interview an elevator concern regarding the erection of an elevator here.

The Better Farming Special was the next point of discussion and it was suggested that every publicity would be given it. Messrs. Johnston and Hamilton were appointed to take charge of getting a display banner which will be placed in some public place. The matter of a half-holiday was taken up but in view of known fact that many farmers would take advantage of being in town to shop it was not thought advisable.

Some discussion about conscription took place, but as a large number of members were not present it was not deemed advisable to bring it up for any official opinion. It will meet again next Tuesday.

WORK IN PEACE RIVER
Grading and bridge building under the department of Public Works has

MEMORIAL TO DR.
RIDDELL, LATE OF
ALBERTA COLLEGE

Directors Also Appoint Committee
To Draft Historical Record
Of His Term.

A special meeting of the board of Alberta College was held yesterday, at which a committee was appointed to draft a historical record of the college during the time Dr. Ridgell has been in charge and also to prepare a memorial to him on the occasion of his retirement to accept the principalship of Wesley College, Winnipeg. No action was taken on the question of the selection of a successor to the principalship of the college. This will be discussed at a meeting later in the month.

At the close of the meeting, the board of directors dined at the MacDonald hotel.

MR. JUSTICE STEWART
LEAVES FOR NORTH

Court Party to Peace River To
Take Moke Murder Trial
Evidence

Supreme Court Justice Stewart, Mr. A. T. Browning, deputy attorney general, Mr. P. W. Mcintosh and Mr. H. J. Dawson, Clerk of the Supreme Court, went north on yesterday's train, and will constitute the court to hear the Moke murder case at Peace River on July 12th. The gentlemen of the court will then proceed to Ft. Vermilion, where several minor cases will be heard on the 22nd. It is expected all work at the Fort will be cleaned up in time for the court to catch the train on the 24th. Justice Stewart is ready to return with the extradition which will leave here on the 20th of the month.

Hook Sign Co., Big Four Transfer, Imperial Garage, Mutual Life of New York, Jack Indian Motorcycles, Agency, Dutta, Perch, Rubber Co., Revillon Wholesale, Ltd., Edmonton, Geo. H. Campbell & Co., Bros. Coal, National Carriage, W. W. Bro. Co., Carroll, Willson, Ltd., Sellick & Sons, Ltd., Firestone Tire Co., M. C. Ames Holden McCready, Marshall, Wells, Ltd., Each & Sons, West Saddlery, Star Messenger Co., Alberta Broom Co., Edmonton City, Civic car.

CITIZENS WISH
TO KEEP MOUAT
IN EDMONTON

Strong Movement Is On Foot To
Retain Services Of City
Comptroller.

Business men of Edmonton are making a determined effort to retain for the city the services of the city controller, A. N. Mouat, who has just been appointed to the position of comptroller general for the province of British Columbia. Since the announcement was made in The Bulletin on Monday afternoon there have been several conferences among members of the board of trade and other prominent citizens, and a general desire has been expressed that Mr. Mouat's services be retained if it is at all possible to do so. It has been suggested that the question be taken up by petition or otherwise and it is not unlikely that some definite action will be taken in the course of a day or two.

Personal.

Hon. C. W. Cross and family left Edmonton for the C.N.R. Tuesday morning for the coast.

J. D. McArthur passed through Edmonton Tuesday morning in his special car attached to the Vancouver C.N.R. train.

CENTRE OF THINGS THAT COUNT

An observation by one of the men who came here from Cincinnati, Ohio, to attend the Christian church convention will give Edmonton people a new idea of how big the North American continent is, and take away the feeling people here sometimes have that this is so dreadfully far north. The gentleman, who is a native of the United States, and is now in the city, said that the Arctic Circle lay parallel with the line of Mexico, Edmonton was just where the tropic folded, thus leaving it right in the center of things that count.

This leaves the vast country north of us to yet be accounted for in considering future developments.

The Great Northland

Contractor Grant has charge of the work. Mrs. Chas. Burner of Juntura has arrived at the city at Peace River, to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Bertha Lee at the Royal hotel.

D. Rice, traveller for Dingle and Stewart, was in town last week.

A. F. Maley has sold ten purebred Herefords to J. Cowan, Griffin Creek. Mr. Maley brought in a carload from Manitoba recently and asking for \$1000 each.

The fair dates in the Peace River district are: Peace River, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 8th to 10th; Lake Saskatchewan, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 13th and 14th; Grande Prairie, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 17, 18, and 19; Waterhouse, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 20 and 21; Griffin Creek, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 24 and 25.

Mr. Bassett, chief inspector of the Hudson Bay Co. Montreal, who has spent the past week at Peace River, left for Edmonton. Mrs. Bassett and son remained and have taken the trip down the river to Fort Vermilion.

Mr. and Mrs. Race and daughter, Mrs. and Mrs. Fahay, Miss Peterson, Miss Ada Peterson, Mrs. B. G. Eklund, Dinny Goulet, Lee Walde, Ed. Eklund and Chas. Bakke of Spirit River spent last week end in the village.

Bishop and Mrs. Robin left on Saturday for Athabasca.

Charles Brown of Battle River sold a fine lot of fur to C. W. Goffart.

S. S. McCarver of Wilson Hardware has returned from a visit to Wallis, Idaho, and will resume his old position.

GROUARD

Grouard, July 8.—July 1st has come and gone and with it the usual sports and it can safely be said that the event of the year was surpassed by any previous year for a long time. There were held this year at Buffalo Bay and the natural advantages which this spot offers for an event of this kind are not to be surpassed anywhere. The ground being perfectly level it offers a most excellent place for all manner of races while the luxurious grazing does away with the necessity of providing feed for the horses. For a considerable time before the last canvases were at work and a large sum of money was secured to be offered as prizes and the committee in charge arranged a splendidly varied program of horse races and foot races and jumping. Quite a number of tastefully decorated booths catered to the wants of the large crowd and among the most patronized was a large booth under the auspices of the local committee of the Red Cross. The ladies in the town and surrounding district certainly deserve great credit for the very excellent work which they have done in Red Cross work during the past winter and summer and the efforts which they put forth on July 2nd and 3rd were richly rewarded and nearly \$100 was realized.

Quite a number of our citizens took advantage of the fair to make a trip to Edmonton during the fair.

Mrs. F. Gedy of Tomlin's Crossing visited friends in town last week.

An effort is being put forth by our city fathers to induce some of the returned veterans to locate in the vicinity of Grouard and without trying in the least to overestimate the many advantages which the surrounding country has to offer we are quite safe in saying that we do not know of a place where they would be more comfortably located. For instance, there are many locations along the north side of Lesser Slave Lake which are ideal and we are confident that if the matter were brought to their notice that many could be induced to settle there. The fishing industry alone which is carried on on a large scale at one of the Slave Lake lakes, and a good fur country for those who are inclined to try their luck at that industry.

Word has just been received that Capt. H. H. Reynolds, who enlisted with the 194th Highlanders has been dangerously wounded but we trust that the next word may be more comforting. The Smith assistant inlaid at St. Poirer Mission, left on Sunday's train to spend her vacation with her mother at Allis.

RAILS TO BE TAKEN
UP ON CHIP LAKE.
TOLLERTON LINE

Government To Build Roads
To G. T. P. Ten Miles
Off.

Rails from Canadian Northern tracks along the section between Chip Lake and Tollerton are to be taken up and sent to France, in spite of the protests of a large number of people of that part of the country.

This decision was given out yesterday afternoon by Alex. Ferguson, chief engineer here for the government. He says no other course is possible.

In order to help the people of that section, the government is willing to build wagon roads where they will do the most good, to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, which parallels the Canadian Northern about ten miles away.

This will likely be done at once.

LIGHT-FINGERED
"GENT" STEALS \$50

Frank Raymond Held For Alleged
Picking Pockets At
The Fair.

Quietly entering McCloymont's rooming house at 524 102A avenue, Monday night a stranger leisurely took and inventory of the contents of many of the rooms and acquired an increase in wealth amounting to \$50.

Simultaneously one roomer named Poirs, was out that much money. Just as quietly this mysterious visitor made his get away.

On the same evening members of the detective department found it necessary to confine the liberties of Frank Raymond to a cell in the police station. Raymond arrived in Edmonton from Winnipeg last Sunday and is charged with allowing his fingers to be attracted by other people's property. The department claims he attempted to steal a lady's purse at the Exhibition grounds. He will appear in the police court a week from Tuesday.

Chief of Police Hill wants house proprietors and rooming house keepers to take warning and keep a close watch on suspicious characters.

POLICE STOP FRAUD
PRACTICES AT FAIR

Throwing Rings For Dollars—
Using Veterans Assoc. Name
Without Authority.

The local police department has been instrumental in stopping several frauds at the exhibition. All the booths have been inspected by the police, as well as other sources of amusement and booths conducting a selling business.

One stand in the Midway had a number of umbrellas hung up, some with one-dollar bills and others with five-dollar bills attached to them, as an inducement to the public to throw rings over the handles and become rich. After investigation by the police the stand was closed up. Another booth in the manufacture building was selling jewelry and asking unsuspecting purchasers to leave their surplus there because a percentage was going to be returned.

Upon investigation it was discovered that the proprietor was not authorized by the Great War Veterans Association to advertise in this manner. This person employed a returned soldier as his booth.

There are, however, three or four booths and places of amusement at the fair that are authorized to turn in a percentage of their earnings to the Great War Veterans Association.

OFFICERS COLORED
PEOPLE'S SOCIETY

The Edmonton Colored People's society, which was formed recently to promote friendly fellowship social intercourse, education and the general improvement of all its members, filed its memorandum of association today.

This was necessary to comply with the ordinance respecting benevolent and other societies. The officers are: Archibald Washington, president; Fred Dickson, vice-president; Ralph Winn, secretary; and G. W. W. Brown, treasurer. There are eighty charter members.

REV. F. W. BURNHAM TO SPEAK
Rev. F. W. Burnham of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has been in attendance at the Alberta Christian church convention, will speak at a specially arranged meeting on Wednesday evening in the church at Newwood and 56th street. Mr. Burnham has been enjoying a few days of Alberta fishing and has brought up a very nice string of fish to reach over two million readers in the States, Edmonton will get the benefit of much advertising from his visit.

JULY CLEARANCE SALE

Exceptional Opportunity for Exhibition
Visitors!

You can save more than your railway fares—by securing the bargains that are laid out here for this week.

Bargains in Summer Suits, Dresses, Millinery, Cloth Suits, Coats, Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear—
All at Reduced Prices.

FORBES TAYLOR CO.

10514-18 Jasper Avenue West.

GOV. BRETT'S
LADY MATHIAS
AGAIN WINNER

With Mrs. Jones Driving Tri-
umphs Once More Over
Sapphire.

Lady Mathias, Lieut.-Governor Brett's entry with Mrs. Jones up, repeated her success of last spring in the ladies' drivers' event for light horses yesterday. Mrs. Margaret MacDonald, with P. J. Hunter's Sapphire, again took the blue ribbon and was second. As was the case at the horse show in April, the contest was a keen one. It was the feature event of the afternoon and the sharpest rivalry was evoked between these two drivers. The judge took his time in picking the winner and Mrs. Jones' victory was a well earned one and a tribute to this very accomplished horsewoman. The third prize in this event was awarded to the brown mare Aranya, entered by R. M. MacKenzie of Calgary, to the exclusion of Queen of Hearts and Hillcrest Dandy, who were both likely candidates for a place.

The Jumping
The jumping contest was also a good one. E. H. Abell's Thelma gave the best performance over the brush and captured first honors. Mr. Lambers' well known King of Hearts, Mrs. Jones up, was a close second.

The saddle horse class was one that caught the eye. There was a big bunch of entries and again the rivalry between the respective entrants was keen. Mrs. Lambers' Miss Rhodora won and J. A. McLean's Mary Ann took the second ribbon.

North Alberta farmers drive pretty nice horses nowadays—no scrub in these piping times, thank you. Hillcrest Dandy, entered by E. G. Ball, of Nampa had the red rosette attached to his bridle. Fawn, the entry of Wm. Taylor of Viking, was second.

Mr. Graham Judging
Judge Robert Graham of Toronto, arrived at the fair grounds yesterday and tackled the light horses in the ring. His partner, George Pepper, has not come and may not be here at all. However, Mr. Graham is able to handle the proposition. He had a heavy morning, adjudicating 22 classes of thoroughbreds and standard breeds.

Some of the thoroughbred stallions were good, while others were decidedly inferior. J. C. Bremner's Ben Royal won the red in the two-year-old class and Wm. Duke's Ruby Bird in the three-year-olds.

The three-year-old standard fillies were very good. Wainwright & Jackson's By-By McKinnley took the first prize, and Crandean, shown by W. N. Johnston, second; and Annie V. Audobon, shown by W. F. Cameron of this city a good third. By-By McKinnley also won the diploma given by the Standard Bred horse society in this class and the championships for best Standard bred mare of any age.

Standard bred foals on the halter was another excellent class and some very fine youngsters came about the ring. Mrs. W. C. Talbot, of Riverview, Qui Barre, won first with Louise Cross, a three-year-old filly, owned by W. N. Johnston, was awarded the blue ribbon and W. F. Cameron's Purple Audobon was third.

J. C. C. Bremner's Rosebud was adjudicated the best thoroughbred brood mare with foal at side and Ben Ara, by the same exhibitor, won out in the class for the best thoroughbred mare with two of her progeny. Still another win was scored by Mr. Bremner when his Ben Royal carried off the honors in the class for thoroughbred three-year-old fillies. Thomas McCaul of Calgary was third with Maryetta.

International Harvester Co. Of Canada Ltd.

INVITE YOU TO VISIT THEIR
SHOW ROOMS AND OIL TRAC-
TOR GARAGE.

SAMPLES OF ALL
Deering and McCormick Farm
Machines

Oil Engines and Tractors on
exhibition.

100th Street (3 Blocks North of
C.P.R. Depot)

Visitors to the Fair

While in the City visit Diamond Hall, the House that stands for quality in Watches, Jewelry, Cut Glass, Silverware, etc.

ASH BROS.

Jewelers • Diamond Merchants.
C.P.R. Watch Inspectors.

Lumber

SPECIAL PRICES while the stock lasts on the following material:

No. 1 Clear Cedar	\$40.00
No. 1 1/2 in. Clear Fir V-Joint	\$30.00
No. 1 Pine Flooring	\$40.00
No. 1 Clear Cedar Siding	\$30.00
Ship-lap	\$22.00
Boards, all widths	\$20.00

A large number of Doors and Sash at greatly reduced prices. Now is your chance to get some cheap material. Figure with us and you will soon be convinced that our prices are lowest.

D. R. FRASER & CO.

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TENDERS WANTED

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the thorough completion of the Upstairs of the School House, also the completion of the Heating and Ventilating systems. Carpenter work and finishing to be the same as the first floor. The work to be finished to the satisfaction of School Board and D. E. McDonald, Supt. of Buildings, Public Works Department, and to be completed by August 27th. Tenders will close Monday, July 16th, 1917, at noon. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Citizens' Day

Edmonton Exhibition

I hereby announce and proclaim the afternoon of Wednesday, July 11th, 1917, a Civic Holiday in the City of Edmonton. All citizens are requested to observe the same.

W. T. HENRY,
Mayor.

FAIR WEEK SPECIAL

A genuine 11-jewelled Waltham fine quality gold-filled case. \$13.50. Reg. \$18.00. Extra special.
H. K. KLINE & SONS, LIMITED.
The French Jewellers.
Cor. Jasper and 9th Street.
(Opposite Bulletin Office)

BROWNLEE—Jda. Brownlee, aged 22 years and 4 months at 108 Ottawa Ave. Funeral from house to Edmonton Cemetery at 19 a.m., Wednesday morning.

The Weather

FORECAST—Fair and moderately warm.

	Tuesday	Wednesday
3 a.m.	49 above	49 above
5:30 a.m.	53 above	53 above
8 a.m.	58 above	58 above
10 a.m.	60 above	60 above
12 noon	74 above	74 above
3 p.m.	75 above	75 above
5:30 p.m.	77 above	77 above
11 p.m.	60 above	60 above
Sun rises Wednesday	4:31	
Sun sets Wednesday	8:46	

Western Weather.

The weather during the last 24 hours has been fair and warm, with thunderstorms at a few points in the three prairie provinces. Forecast: Manitoba and Saskatchewan—Mostly fair and warm today and on Wednesday, but a few local showers or thunderstorms.

	Max.	Min.
Edmonton, clear	61	52
Nelson, clear	61	52
Calgary, clear	61	52
Medicine Hat, fair	61	52
Lethbridge, fair	61	52
Swift Current, fair	61	52
Regina, cloudy	61	52
Saskatoon, fair	61	52
Prince Albert, fair	61	52
Outlook, clear	61	52
Brandon, cloudy	61	52
Winnipeg, fair	61	52
Port Arthur, fair	61	52

COMING EVENTS

Announcement of meetings (fraternal, religious, etc.), recitals and social gatherings at which no admission fee is charged, collection taken or articles sold, will be published in this heading free of charge. Readers are invited to send to the Office or Phone the News Editor, 1000 10th Avenue S.W., the dates and times of such events of this nature. Announcements of meetings, etc., at which an admission fee is charged, collection taken or articles sold will be inserted at 10 cents per count line.

The executive committee of the Great War Next of Kin association will meet on Thursday evening, July 12th, at 8 p.m., in the Great War Veterans Club rooms.

The Ambulance Corps, Reserve Militia, meets for drill each Wednesday evening, in City Market hall, First street, opposite Nelson avenue, at 8 o'clock. Men interested in first aid and ambulance work are invited to attend for enrolment.

Foresters, companions and members at large are requested to attend early the July lodge meeting of I. O. O. F. Court Edmonton, and Companion Court Patricia, to be held Wednesday, July 11th, at 8 o'clock, in Oddfellows hall, over the Douglas Co's bookstore, Jasper avenue.

When at the Fair, call at St. Andrew's Booth, at the Dairy Building, for a good cup of tea. 7918-1666

While at the Fair consult Dr. McKenney, the optician, about your eyesight. Office 208 Williamson Building. Phone 6225. 7920-1946

Sullivan's Academy of Dancing Club is holding refined dances Monday and Friday nights in the Academy hall, corner Isabella and Fraser avenues. Pepin's five-piece orchestra. Large electric fans in use. The coolest place in the city.

Owing to the Separate School closing for the summer, the Argonaut Social Club will hold their regular Wednesday and Saturday night dances in the Albion Hall, in the future. Dancing from 8:30 to 12. Lynch's orchestra.

Patronize the Overseas Knitting Circle booth for the fair, for hats, scarves, etc., at Exhibition grounds, first booth west of roller coaster.

Dr. W. H. Albright, Osteopath, 10616 Jasper avenue. Phone 4542.

Dr. Chas. A. Raver, dentist, 610 McLeod Building. Telephone 6746.

GET MILITARY MEDAL FOR GALLANT CONDUCT

More Canadian N.C.O.'s and Men Decorated—Some Get Bar to Medal

London, July 10.—Several hundred Canadians are gazetted in the latest issue of the Official Gazette as having been awarded the Military Medal for gallant conduct on the battlefield. The Gazette also describes the services for which award of distinguished service and distinguished conduct medals were made early in June. Among those mentioned are the following:

Sgt. Major Blanchard—"He assumed command of a company during the course of an operation, and his fine personal example and determination rendered invaluable services."
Pte. A. B. Davis—"Under very heavy fire he rescued many wounded, and his fine personal example and utter disregard for danger had a most inspiring effect."

Lance Corp. J. Gilles—"He rendered valuable service with a trench mortar under heavy fire, when placed in an exposed position."
Lance Corp. J. Evans—"He displayed great gallantry while bringing a gun into action at close range under heavy fire."

Sgt. W. J. Squibb—"He handled a machine gun with great gallantry and initiative at a critical time."
Pte. J. Wilson—"He displayed great gallantry in carrying wounded from exposed ground."

The following are gazetted as having been awarded a bar to their military medals:

Sgt. P. Waghorn, machine gun corps; Sgt. J. G. Anderson, railway troops; M. Honnell, machine gun corps; Sgt. L. M. Morrison, Sgt. E. Slattery and Sgt. K. McRae, mounted rifles; Sgt. G. Quirk, Sgt. D. W. Georgeson, Sgt. P. R. Sawtell, Sgt. E. M. Ross and Corp. E. C. Bennett, R. Green, Sgt. H. Kee, Sgt. E. Snape, Corp. R. H. Greaves, Corp. F. Lawson, Corp. L. P. MacDonald, Corp. F. F. Worthington, Corp. J. E. McGarrity; Privates R. C. Harrison, J. T. Milne, H. McInnes, W. Ticker and E. Dean.

Empire Hotel

KENWAY, LTD.
Special Winter Rates

THE BEST FAMILY HOTEL
IN THE CITY

Meals 35c.

Crescent Dining Room
Under Same Management

Musical Merchandise
Victrola, Victor Records, Gramophones, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Mail orders given careful attention.
PHONE 2436
MASON & RISCH, Limited
1018 101st Ave., Edmonton.

WOUNDED CANADIANS AND THEIR CONDITION

Those Named Are Mostly Platoon Or Section Commanders

London, July 10.—The following details have been received regarding wounded Canadian officers:
At Calais: Lieut. J. P. Alderson, wounded in right shoulder and lower body; Lieut. L. N. Simpson, wounded in legs and hand.
At Camiers: Removed from dangerous list: Lieut. J. B. Gourlay and Lieut. A. S. Bertram, wounded in leg; severe; Lieut. S. N. Dixon, wounded in right leg, slight; Lieut. G. H. Young, wounded in ear and shoulder, slight.
At Le Touquet: Lieut. J. F. Falconer, wounded in neck, slight; Lieut. C. H. Edgely, wounded in foot, slight; Lieut. G. Weir, wounded in eye, severe; Lieut. E. J. Smith, shell wound, severe.
At casualty clearing station, dangerously wounded: Lieut. B. A. Taylor.
In London: Major Rutland, wounded in eye; Lieut. H. M. Kennedy, wounded in chest, slight; Lieut. T. M. Christie, wounded in foot; Lieut. W. J. Mackenzie, wounded in elbow; Lieut. G. E. Leishman, wounded in head; Lieut. W. B. Donoghue, wounded in finger; Lieut. H. F. Nelson, wounded in forearm; Lieut. J. P. Strath, wounded in left arm; Lieut. M. H. Dawson, wounded in right foot; Lieut. J. A. Wallace, wounded in thigh; Lieut. C. W. Piper, wounded in back; Lieut. J. S. Henry, wounded in arm and leg; Lieut. A. Rose, wounded in thigh; Lieut. A. Rose, wounded in head and arm.

Military Orders

REGIMENTAL ORDERS OF 101ST REGT.

Regimental orders by Lt.-Col. F. A. Oakes, O.C., 101st Regt. E. F. To be captain for the week ending July 21st, 1917, Capt. R. Hume; next for duty, Capt. J. Garrett.
To be orderly officer for the week ending July 21st, 1917, Lieut. W. C. Richards; next for duty, Lieut. J. J. Anderson.
To be orderly sergeant for week ending July 21st, 1917, Sgt. Soars; next for duty, Sgt. Parker.
There will be no parade on July 10th and July 13th, during Fair week, but there will be a muster parade on Tuesday, July 17th, 1917, at the armory at 7:55 p.m. prompt. The South Side Co. will parade at the South Side rink on Tuesday, July 17th in muster as usual.

AT THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

The summer school for teachers at the University of Alberta, has entered on its second week, and work is now proceeding with clock-work regularity. The social and recreation aspect of the student and university course, is also carefully attended to. Next Thursday has been selected for their weekly half holiday instead of Wednesday, which is Citizens' Day at the fair.

Stomach Medicines Are Dangerous

DOCTORS NOW ADVISE MAGNESIA Just how dangerous it is to indiscriminately dose the stomach with drugs and medicines is often not realized until too late. It seems so simple to swallow a dose of some special mixture or take tablets of soda, peppin, bismuth, etc. after meals, and the folly of this is not apparent until, perhaps years afterward, when it is found that gastric ulcers have almost eaten their way through the stomach walls. Regrets are then unavailing; it is in the early stages when indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, flatulence, etc., indicate excessive acidity of the stomach and fermentation of food contents that precaution should be taken. Drugs and medicines are unsuitable and often dangerous—they have little or no influence upon the harmful acid, and that is why doctors are discarding them and advising sufferers from indigestion and stomach trouble to get rid of the dangerous acid and keep the food contents bland and sweet by taking a little pure bisphosphate of magnesium instead. Bisphosphate of magnesium is an absolutely pure antacid which can be readily obtained from any drug store. It is absolutely harmless, is practically tasteless and a ten-spoonful taste in a warm or cold water after meals, will usually be found quite sufficient to instantly neutralize excessive acidity of the stomach and prevent all possibility of the food fermenting.

Cows and Heifers

20 High Class Well Bred DAIRY COWS, in calf or with calf at foot.

125 Stock Cows

AND

Choice Young Heifers, Some in Calf

110 STEER YEARLINGS and TWOS

BREED STOCK

Now Offering For Private Sale at

Edmonton Stockyards

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H. P. KENNEDY, Ltd.

Live Stock Commission Agents

Phone 71062. P.O. Box 908

—Don't bother with baking these hot days—try some of our

Fancy Cakes and Pastry

—SIMPLY DELICIOUS—

Fresh Fruits are in For Table and Preserving.

J. A. HALLIER

THE STORE OF QUALITY.
'Phones 1827-6720 — 9974 Jasper

JASPER PARK CAMP

JASPER

Rates \$3.00 Per Day

SPECIAL RAILWAY FARE

For reservations apply to

Edmonton Tent & Mattress Co.

Phone 1783. Limited.

TENDERS FOR SCHOOL HOUSE

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Board of Trustees of School District No. 2056 Monitor, at the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, up to noon July 20th, 1917, for the erection of a frame school building. Plans and specifications may be obtained from the Department of Education, Edmonton, or from the Secretary-Treasurer on payment of a deposit of \$100 which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender with plans and specifications. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. G. MacKENZIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Monitor, Alberta, June 20th, 1917.

AUCTION SALE

\$10,000 Stock

3 Days' Auction Sale Starts

Thursday, July 12

At 2 o'clock.

BRAND NEW SAMPLE

FURNITURE.

Comprising 50 Dining-room sets in solid mahogany, golden oak, mission and fumed oak, 50 massive rockers and arm chairs in leather and Rattan, china cabinets, walnut bed-room sets, chiffoniers, dressers, 50 heavy brass and iron bedsteads, Royal Wilton rugs and Scotch wool rugs all sizes, mirror fronted wardrobe in golden oak, 2 high grade pianos mahogany and walnut cases, Malleable ranges, large sized range for restaurant, safe, roll top desks, cups and saucers, Edison phonograph, etc.

50 all felt mattresses included in this sale; also Ostermoor mattresses.

These goods will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, for spot cash, at

POLLACK'S ART ROOMS,

9953 Jasper Avenue,

Sale Begins Thursday Afternoon at 2 o'clock, July 12th,

and continues for 3 days, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

CHAS. HATFIELD,

'Phone 5335. Auctioneer.

Wednesday, Citizens' Day, Store Closes at 12 Noon

Special Purchase Men's Negligee and Lounge Shirts 95c Regular Values up to \$2.00

HERE is Wednesday morning shopping news that will make the Men's Section fairly hum with shopping activity from 8:30 to 12 A.M. It is the clearing of odd lines and broken sizes in men's shirts bought at a great reduction, and are therefore priced for a speedy clearance at 95c each.



A well-known shirt manufacturer, after filling orders found himself with a large surplus stock of hand which he was anxious to convert into cash and turned to Johnstone Walkers as being a splendid outlet for his overstock. The price was right, and we had this sale in mind, so we did not hesitate in taking them, and have priced them for a speedy clearance.

They are made of good print, madras cloth, sephyr, etc., with soft or stiff cuffs. Some have collars attached, while others are separate. Sizes 14 to 18. Regular values up to \$2.00. Wednesday Morning Clearance 95c

Reg. \$1.25 and \$1.50 Summer Outing Skirts Repriced at 90c

FEW women will find no less than two or three of these white skirts sufficient for the summer needs. They are suitable for almost any occasion and are easily laundered. They are of white cotton repp, middy drill or Indian Head, in three plain, neat styles. Smart button fronts trimmed with patch pockets. Assorted lengths and sizes to fit any figure. Regularly \$1.25 and \$1.50. Sale Price 90c

Serviceable and Smart Blouses in Habutai Silk at \$1.95

THOSE who are at all familiar with our blouse stock will have a good idea of what they will find in this special clearance grouping at \$1.95. They are made of white habutai silk of good quality; have round or square hemstitched collar, short front yoke and hemstitched vest effect, with long sleeves finished with deep cuffs, with neat turn-over. Sizes 34 to 44. Special at \$1.95

July Specials in Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

Men's Summer Oxfords Clearing at \$2.95, Regular \$6.00 and \$7.00

Do not postpone the purchase of your Summer Oxfords any longer, but come and take advantage of this sale. A dozen or more styles at a saving of \$3.00 to \$4.00. They are in button and lace styles, on several different lasts. Made of good quality Russian calf, gunmetal and patent leathers, with low or high toes and heels. Sizes 5 to 11. Regularly \$6.00 and \$7.00. Wednesday morning special only, at \$2.95

Men's \$7.00 Fine Shoes Join the Sale at \$4.75

THESE shoes are being offered in the selection of a dozen or more shapes, thus enabling almost every man to find just the style and shape to his liking. They are in button or lace styles, made of patent leather, gun metal calf, Russian calf and velour with Goodyear welt soles. All sizes. Regularly \$7.00. July Sale Price \$4.75

Women's White Canvas Pumps at \$1.75 to \$3.00

We are offering a splendid assortment of the season's most fashionable styles in colonial plain pumps and two-strap models, of good quality canvas, made with white-covered heels or covered leather heels in high or low styles, well finished and comfortable fitting shoes. Moderately priced at \$1.75 to \$3.00

Women's White Canvas Boots at \$3.95

These dressy high boots are of good quality canvas in the lace style with plain toe and flexible leather soles. Heel and sole are white finished. All sizes. July Sale \$3.95

Boys' and Girls' Sandals Repriced for Wednesday

If you were planning to buy sandals for the boys and girls be sure to be on hand Wednesday morning at Johnstone Walkers and save yourself money. They are of good quality tan leather, with perforations and extra weight soles; made with heel lifts that ensure extra wear. Sizes 3 to 7 1/2. Priced at 95c

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The Morning Bulletin

Published every legal morning by The Bulletin Company, Limited, at The Bulletin Building, 5641-5645 Jasper Avenue E., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

See Frank Oliver, M.P., President of the National Trust Company, Limited, at the Bulletin Building, 5641-5645 Jasper Avenue E., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

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BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE
E. Greenwell, Byres House, Fleet St., London, England.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917

The country is very prosperous; the city is not. Whether, when, and to what extent the inactive conditions in the city are to be enlivened depends upon whether, when, and to what extent the business interests of the city are linked up with the prosperity of the country.

It is useless to look for a return of good times in the city in any other direction than that of the farmer. A city does not make itself, least of all a city that is made by the country of which it is the centre. Neither can it of itself break up stagnation and create local prosperity. This must be done by outside forces, or not at all.

In Edmonton we tried the scheme of "booming the city," as a means of creating prosperity independent of the farmer. For a while it succeeded, but the explosion came finally, and we are dizzy from the effects of it yet. We may survive, but surely the experiment demonstrated one fact to conclusiveness; that the country is Edmonton's one sure and permanent source of strength.

It is to the farmer we must look to pull the city out of the wreckage of speculative ventures and to restore the conditions of a normal and healthy growth. Elsewhere it is useless to look. We could not boom the city again if we wanted to. It simply wouldn't work, however hard we might try. Hopes based on any other factor than the farm may as well be discarded now, for the longer they are cherished the greater the disappointment.

We are "through" except in so far as we can hitch the city up to the country and let the country pull it along. And that is as fast as the city has any right to get along. It is also fast enough to satisfy legitimate ambitions. The country today has a pulling power it never had before. It is strong with energy of an abnormal prosperity. Whatever the farmer can grow and all that he can grow of it, is demanded today at prices he never got before. What more should Edmonton ask or need?

So far as the factor is concerned upon which the city depends for its existence and growth there is less reason now than there was before. The conditions should be stagnant than there ever was before. If the city was legitimately entitled to the remarkable period of activity which ended in 1913 it is now entitled to an activity ten times as great—for the country upon which the city depends is now as remarkably prosperous as it then was quiescent. That we have not that activity, in spite of the country's prosperity, is due to causes not connected with the conditions of our "basic industry."

The fair is one point of contact between the city and the country. It is therefore one means offering for the establishment of new connections between the business interests of the city and the conditions prevailing in the country. Edmonton dealers are this year using more space at the fair grounds than ever before to show visitors from outside the city what they have to sell, and to form business relationships with them. That is good business from the city's standpoint, and from the standpoint of everyone interested in the city; as well as from that of the dealers themselves. It

will help to multiply the connecting links between the city and the country, to their mutual advantage. Every such step toward the establishment of closer and vital relationship between conditions in the city and conditions in the country deserves the hearty encouragement of all who have anything at stake in Edmonton.

Edmonton's Fair is your affair.

The new Chinese empire only lasted one edict.

Excess war profits now mean excess taxes for the future.

There are too many ups and downs in this aviation business for comfort.

Tag days would be even more of a success if there wasn't such a succession of them.

Outside Nationalist circles, Canadians will be unanimous on one phase of conscription—the hope that the measure may be enforced without producing a rebellion.

According to some newspapers which profess to have discarded politics during the war, the Government is to be credited because recruiting was active in 1915 and the Leader of the Opposition blamed because it was less active in 1916.

City Comptroller Mount is leaving to accept a similar position for the province of British Columbia. The tax-payers of that province are to be congratulated. The astute railway promoter will have to show cause hereafter before he gets into the B.C. treasury with a scoop shovel.

In the intervals of distributing the patronage of the Dominion Government, Mr. Tancred Marsil and his friends continue to incite people to oppose the enforcement of conscription by violence. Any other parties doing this anywhere else in Canada would be locked up. Why are these gentlemen licensed to promote rebellion?

Sir Robert Borden denies that he told Sir Sam Hughes to ease up on recruiting, and Sir Sam responds promptly and positively that he did tell him. The fact remains that recruiting effort was visibly slackened off just about the time mentioned. However they may wish to apportion the blame, it rests equally upon both of them.

Sir Robert Borden says that unless steps are taken to equalize the sacrifice of war upon all the people of Canada he dreads the day when the Canadian soldiers shall return from Europe. And his colleague, the Solicitor General, says the conscription bill was so drawn as not to demand equality of sacrifice, while his colleague, Hon. Mr. Seigney, says one province is to be favored by the bill at the expense of the others.

Editors of Conservative papers appear to want their readers to think that they are lying awake nights worrying about what is to become of the Liberal party. Such effusive concern for the fate of the opposing political organization is remarkable enough to suggest that a good deal of it is dissimulation. No doubt the gentlemen are scanning the political horizon with unusual eagerness. But that their manifest anxiety at the prospect is aroused by fear that disaster may overtake their political opponents hardly seems reasonable. Just possible that they are talking about the supposed troubles of the other fellows in order to help them forget the foreseen troubles that are coming to themselves?

His Trouble
The Sub—I'm in great trouble, Ixix!
The Sup—Are you, dearest? Tell me about it—come no one has a bigger right to share your sorrows than your fiancée!
The Sub—Er—I've just got married!—London Bytander.

The Last Night
"and the troop ship sails in the morning."
He did not know
That through long, bitter hours of that night
She knelt beside his bed and smoothed
his hair,
And softly drew the blanket close and close,
Least the uneasy wind that stirred the trees
Outside the window chill him as he slept.
He was so young, so very young—her boy!
Was it not yesterday that he had lain
So small within the vastness of the crib?
Restless in sleep his lips moved, and his hand
Fumbled the pillow. Though the night was wot—
He did not know
Blackledge Linemann New York Life.

CONSCRIPTION AND EQUALITY OF SERVICE

During the speech of the Hon. Mr. Meighen on the conscription bill, in the House of Commons, on June 21, a discussion took place between himself and the Hon. Frank Oliver, as to the obligations to be imposed by the bill on the province of Quebec. The Hon. Mr. Meighen: What is the ground of the leader of the Opposition? He argues that the bill is going to bring about disunion in this country, and will be met with opposition, if not with resistance, on the part of French Canada. His amendment is seconded by the hon. member for Edmonton, who wants a conscription bill that will take all of these 100,000 men out of French Canada alone.

Mr. Oliver: I would like my hon. friend to keep closer to the facts than that. Hon. Mr. Meighen: I would not have said so if it had not been on Hon. Mr. Meighen's words are capable of this interpretation, and of no other interpretation. I know he did not use those words with the intention that that interpretation should be applied.

Mr. Oliver: Thank you.
Mr. Meighen: He took the ground that this bill would take men out of Alberta or the Edmonton constituency, and that enough men had already gone, his idea being to make the bill unpopular in the constituency of Edmonton. What is the inevitable conclusion from his words? This is what he said, as reported in Unrevised Hansard, page 2520:

"We have been led to believe that a conscription measure would be fair to the country, and as we have done our duty in the past, so it would compel the people in other parts of the country to do their duty. Now that is the kind of conscription measure I want to see, but that is not the kind of conscription measure my hon. friend has brought down."
Mr. Oliver: Hear, hear.
Mr. Meighen: He wants to compel those who have not done their duty to do it.
Mr. Oliver: Hear, hear.

A French Canadian View

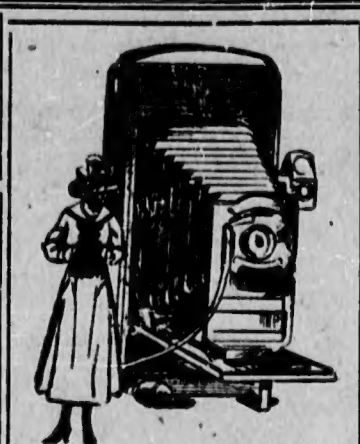
Jacques Bureau, Liberal M.P., for Three Rivers, Quebec, spoke on the Military Service Bill in the House of Commons on June 26th in part as follows:

From Hansard.
Mr. Jacques Bureau (Three Rivers and St. Maurice): I cannot give a silent vote on this matter, because I consider that this is the most important question that has been brought before the Canadian people. It affects two of the greatest gifts of the citizen, his life and his liberty. In considering this measure, one who is a true democrat and a true Canadian, deserving the support of his fellow citizens, must use his sober judgment, and analyze carefully the consequences of the measure, and see thoroughly the motives that inspired it, search with care and ascertain the sentiments and opinions of those who have a right, and it is our duty, to express our opinion and our sentiments on this matter. Whatever opinions may be expressed or whatever threats may be made, we are willing to stand up for the stand we are taking, and to face all fair-minded men.

Listening to the speeches that have been delivered so far by hon. gentlemen opposite, one would be inclined to think that we are opposed to the passing of this bill by the Allied nations. Hon. gentlemen opposite tell us that the war must be won. Certainly, the war must be won. That is not the question before the House. We are all agreed that we must win the war. In the short session of 1914 not a voice was raised in opposition to the proposals of the Government; we said to the Government, "Give us carte blanche; go on and win this war." The question now before this House is: all the people of this country without first consulting the people? Are we to legislate on matters affecting so vitally the life and liberty of the subject as the life or liberty of the subject unless we have special authority by statute, and in that case we must live within the four corners of that statute, or, unless we have a special mandate from the people.

There is another reason why I object to the Bill. I object to it, and I cannot repeat it too often, that we in this Parliament when dealing with the life and liberty of the subject should not be guided by the representatives of the subject. When the House of Parliament was granted it was never contemplated that such a radical change as this would be brought about in our domestic life. We are today in session under and by virtue of the Imperial Act. We are practically an Imperial Parliament, and the Imperial Parliament has no right to deal with the life and liberty of the subject without the consent of the subject. I maintain, therefore, that the right to the Parliament of Canada, if we passed this Bill, would not only be setting a bad precedent, but doing something that was most undemocratic and most unconstitutional.

There is another reason for my opposition. It may not appeal to my friends on the other side, it may not appeal to the junior Canadians; but it appeals to the senior Canadians and it appeals to me. We are not opposing this Bill for the purpose of creating delay, nor for political reasons; we are fighting for the preservation of our ideals, and one of our ideals is the sacredness of pledges, or, to use the words of the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Sir George Foster): "pledged faith." We have today made all over the province of Quebec we have been told, and repeatedly told, that conscription would not be put in force, and that it would never be put in force, and that I can see that has happened since to call for conscription without first asking those men to whom we have promised that conscription would never be put in force, to say whether or not they have changed their minds as the Government has changed their mind since the promise was made. We are interested in seeing that pledges and treaties are respected, because we are the senior Canadians; but now that the majority of the stock of the concern seems to have got into the hands of the juniors with their own views on these matters, we will not tolerate if we can help it that treaties and pledges in Canada shall be treated as the Prussians have treated theirs. When they call us "pro-Germans" and "Prussians" it makes me smile. If we are to judge men by their deeds, the inclination of these hon. gentlemen is toward Prussianism



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treatment can you expect? You say: Go and fight the Prussians! In the name of liberty, in the name of democracy, go and fight the Prussians! Because he has called his pledges scraps of paper, because he has put his hand to the sword, because he has tried to wipe from the earth the smaller nations of the Balkans, and in the same breath you treat your fellow countrymen, you treat the men in the trenches, in this way. Read the casualty lists, and you will see that some men have deserted to go to a better land; some have been killed; some have been wounded; some have been taken prisoner. Some have been taken prisoner by taking Courtesies, and I ask a gentleman who says he has been in the trenches, a gentleman who says he has raised a regiment, and who has nothing but words of scorn for men who have lost their lives, I ask: Are we going to enroll with such people? And then, Sir, those gentlemen will come—

Some hon. members: Do not call him a gentleman.

Mr. Bureau: I am not calling him I am just talking about the gentleman on the other side generally. They will come and call us the white-livered brigade, the cold feet association, the slacker band. They think we are going to go back to the Prussians. The insinuations, the implications, the slurs and slanders against my fellow countrymen were started by a certain action that he had, and the system in the province of Quebec.

Mr. Armstrong of North York stated with the complimentary address, and then he said: "I must say that the reason why conscription faces us today is because French Canada has failed to do its duty."

Further on he says: "I personally do not care two straws whether it is constitutional or not. Personally I would not care whether the constitution is a dozen times, if it was necessary, in order to stand by the boys at the front and to uphold Canada's air in this struggle."

Those who know the political history of the country, who know that which I come to know that the riding of North York has long claimed to be the birthplace and cradle of reform; that it has given to the public life of Canada men like George Brown, William Lyon Mackenzie, Sir William Mulock and Sir Allan Aylesworth, names that are closely interwoven with the history of the constitution a dozen times, if it was necessary, in order to stand by the boys at the front and to uphold Canada's air in this struggle. 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***The Bulletin is the only Paper
giving a Twenty-four Hour News
Service in Western Canada, out-
side the City of Winnipeg.***

Racing
Football
Shooting

What's What in the World of Sport

Baseball
Bowling
Tennis

The Sheriff Sprang Only Surprise At Tuesday's Races; Paid Straight Ticket Holders \$40. in First Race

Favorites Had No Difficulties In Capturing Most Of The Events And The Pari-Mutuels Gave Ticket Holders Most Returns—Citizens Handicap Was Best Race Of Day, Furnishing Spectacular Battle Between Prairie And Sporting Life.

It was field day yesterday for the favorites at the exhibition races. The majority of the favorites won in almost every case and the result being that the payment by the pari-mutuels was small in nearly every race. The one notable exception was in the first race when the heavily backed Black Bass failed to come through with the goods and the Sheriff sprang to the front, leading from the start to finish, and paying three men who had confidence in the Estevan gelding the neat sum of \$40.80 each. Black Bass again went to the wire as favorite in the second heat and finished first by a neck in a whirlwind burst of speed. His backers were there with the third heat, Black Bass was unable to deliver a second time, however, and had to be content with a fourth position, but he broke in the first quarter put the black gelding in such a poor position that he never had a chance to recover.

Dr. Crane's Gray Ghost was to have started, but he was ill following the Calgary races. Other entries drawn were All Direct, Dean Swift, Major Kelly and M'Gee's Direct. There was nothing to do in the 2:14 trot. The big black gelding carried off the three heats. A. R. G. made a good race in the first heat but had not the speed at the finish. In the third heat it was neck and neck at the wire, but Copious looked better to the judges. In the third A. R. G. weakened and the other entries were never troublesome.

In the five furlongs, for Alberta bred 3-year-olds, the Franklin bred fourth entry romped home a winner with Snapshot a close second and Yac-kamini third.

There were only three starters in this event and the same number in the six and one-half furlongs. Citizens Handicap, Sporting Life, ever a favorite with Edmonton race goers, lowered his colors to Prairie, a new entry to the Edmonton track, in a battling finish. The two horses were neck and neck from start to finish and the race was by far the best of the day among the runners.

In the seven-eighths mile running, President's Handicap, Tristie, the J. D. Ferguson entry from Saskatoon, was the winner, beating also from the Ferguson stable, third.

The Alberta Derby, one mile, any age, for Alberta bred, was won by the same gelding, the one from the Ferguson stable, by Joe Clements. May Showers was a money-maker for the few lucky ones netting him \$17.30 for a place, while Prairie, an added entry paid \$6.70 for a show.

The Mule Derby
The entries in the Mule Derby, one mile, were guided yesterday by officials of the provincial department of agriculture. L. G. Aryle, superintendent of demonstration farms, brought his mule to victory, with H. A. Craig, deputy minister, second, and Frank Grisdale fourth. The race was as much provoking as on the previous day.

2:12 Pace or 2:15 Trot
Dick Mayburn, b. g., W. A. Sportie, Brandon, 2 1/2. The Sheriff, b. g., E. A. McKellar, Estevan, 1 1/2. The Black Bass, b. g., W. F. So-derson, Oatwatha, Minn., 1 1/2. Sil Wilfrid, b. g., F. So-derson, Calgary, 1 1/2. Time—2:14 1-4, 2:14 1-4, 2:16 3-4.

2:14 Trot
Copious, b. g., R. H. T. A. R. G. b. h., J. McGuire, Denver, 2 1/2. Katy Todd, gr. m., D. T. Canuck, b. g., J. D. McGregor, Brandon, 2 1/2. Time—2:16, 2:17 1-4, 2:18 1-4.

Five Furlongs, Alberta Bred 3-year-olds
Chokio, br. h., Franklin and Randall, 1. Snapshot, br. g., Joe W. Hunter, 2. Yac-kamini, br. g., W. Hunter, 3.

AT BANFF
The Homestead Hotel management sends out the following suggestions to auto owners in Alberta and Saskatchewan, both town and country districts, expecting to visit the Canadian National Park at Banff this summer. You will find the highway leading from Edmonton to Calgary is now a well-maintained road. A half day's ride on the Calgary to Banff road will give you a good idea of the country. The road is well-maintained and a run in the afternoon of 4 or 5 hours along a magnificent highway will give you a good idea of the importance of this highway, located about the center of the Canadian National Park, where you will be met by the Management of the Homestead Hotel at very reasonable rates and free garage for your car, should you wish to use it. If you have never made a trip from Calgary to Banff, in an auto, you have something wonderfully beautiful waiting for you. For rates and information write or phone 1744.

HOMESTEAD HOTEL
BANFF, ALTA.

High Class American Dentistry
Expression 20th Century Plates that fit.
Out-Rate Prices. 10-Year Guarantee.
The Greatest Scientific Painless Methods Used.
Office Hours: 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 to 9 p.m. Evenings.
Dentists: DR. P. C. BRUNER, DR. W. B. REEVE
Graduates from Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia Colleges.
Phone 6225.
Edmonton Office: Crystall Ball, Jasper Avenue.
Calgary Office: Eighth Avenue East, Next to Allen Theatre.

Owner, A. J. Robinson, Edmonton.
4. Prairie, b. g., 6 years; 114 lbs.; owner, C. C. Emmert.
5. Merry Marquis, b. h., 5 years; 105 lbs.; owner, Stockwell Sted, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

WHAT THE PARI-MUTUELS PAID ON \$2 TICKETS

Payments by the pari-mutuels on two-dollar tickets were as follows:
First Race
First heat—Sheriff, \$40.80, \$7.30; Dick Mayburn, \$2.90.
Second heat—Black Bass, \$4.10, \$2.60; Dick Mayburn, \$2.90.
Third heat—Dick Mayburn, \$5.40, \$2.60; The Sheriff, \$5.30.
Second Race
First heat—Copious, \$2.50, \$2.30; A. R. G., \$2.60.
Second heat—Copious, \$2.60, \$2.20; A. R. G., \$2.70.
Third heat—Copious, \$2.50, \$2.60; Katy Todd, \$4.00.
Third Race
Chokio, \$3.10, \$2.30; Snapshot, \$2.50.
Fourth Race
Prairie, \$5.30; only straight tickets sold.
Fifth Race
Tristie, \$3.60, \$2.10; Ada, \$2.10.
Sixth Race
Sharphooter, \$3.20, \$2.80, \$2.70; May Showers, \$17.30, \$5.60; Fairwell, \$6.70.

Today's Entries

Wednesday, July 11th.
FIRST RACE
2:25 Pace or 2:20 Trot. Purse \$600. Three one-mile heats; every heat a race; \$175 to each heat; \$40 to first and \$15 to second winners in summary.
1. McLaughlin, br. g., sire, Arbutus-khan; owner, W. J. White, Estevan.
2. Zeno, b. g., sire, Geo. Gano; owner, Jas. Boyle, Brandon.
3. Real Patch, br. m., sire, Dan Patch; owner, G. McIntosh, Williston, N. D.
4. Calgary Earl, ss.; sire, Earl J.; owner, S. H. Roe, Calgary.
5. Orange Bars, b. g.; sire, Mon Bars; owner, L. A. Ramsey.
6. T. R. McGregor, b. s.; sire, Ben Rhysdyke; owner, J. V. Shaw, Condon, Oregon.
7. Ide Direct, b. h.; sire, Baron Direct; owner, Joe McGuire.
SECOND RACE
2:15 Pace or 2:10 Trot. Purse \$500. Three one-mile heats; every heat a race; \$150 to each heat; \$40 to first and \$15 to second winners in summary.
1. Imilla B, br. m.; sire, Gunnar Hal; owner, Joe McGuire.
2. Dan Swift, b. g.; sire, Almaden D.; owner, J. D. Ferguson, Calgary.
3. Dr. McLaughlin, b. s.; sire, Ver-mont; owner, E. Johnston, Calgary.
4. Ross Direct, b. g.; sire, Direct; owner, W. F. Sanderson, Oatwatha, Minn.
5. Birdie Mae, b. m.; sire, Wildbrino; owner, W. J. White, Estevan.
6. Mildred Direct, b. s.; sire, Go Direct; owner, C. W. Speers, Brandon.
7. The Wilkmer, b. h.; sire, Woodford Mills; owner, Jas. Tonkin, Brandon.
To beat 2:25 1-4 Pacing. Lady Bett, b. g., 6 years; sire, Gem Allerton; dam, Ella Colbert; owner, Dr. F. W. Crane, Edmonton. Driver, G. W. Lockerie.
THIRD RACE
Five furlongs, for 3 year olds and upwards, 10 lbs. below scale. Purse \$200; divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent.
1. Dottie, b. m.; 9 years; 107 lbs.; owner, Violet A. Dobson, Edmonton.
2. Bassano Roy, b. g.; 9 years; 102 lbs.; owner, T. Hunter, Bassano, Minn.
3. Killarney Belle, b. m.; 9 years; 100 lbs.; owner, Camrose Stables.
4. Little Bill, b. g.; aged; 109 lbs.; owner, A. C. Redford.
5. Maria Mac, b. h.; 6 years; 112 lbs.; owner, Earl Smith.
6. Sunflower Belle, b. m.; 6 years; 102 lbs.; owner, W. A. Anderson.
FOURTH RACE
Six furlongs, selling; for 3 year olds and upwards, 5 lbs. below scale. All to be sold for \$200. Purse \$200; divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent.
1. Anour, c. m.; aged; 107 lbs.; owner, T. McColl, Millerville.
2. Lou Hill, b. g.; aged; 114 lbs.; owner, A. C. Redford.
3. Bonnie Buck, b. g.; 6 years; 116 lbs.; owner, J. E. Emmert.
4. Volma, c. m.; 7 years; 114 lbs.; owner, J. McFarland.
FIFTH RACE
One Mile Handicap, any age, bred in Alberta. Purse \$300; divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent.
1. Knight, b. h.; 5 years; 105 lbs.; owner, Camrose Stables.
2. Sharphooter, br. g.; 4 years; 108 lbs.; owner, Joe Clements, Cochrane.
3. Jerry Gee, ch. g.; 5 years; 95 lbs.; owner, E. J. Trull, Lloyminster.
4. Chokio, br. h.; 3 years; 106 lbs.; owner, Franklin and Randall.
5. Fairwell, b. g.; 4 years; 103 lbs.; owner, G. Addison, Lethbridge.
SIXTH RACE
Six furlongs, for 3 year olds and upwards, 10 lbs. below scale. Non-winners at this meeting allowed 7 lbs. Non-winners since June 28, allowed 12 lbs.; maidens 10 lbs.
1. Satula, b. m.; aged; 104 lbs.; owner, E. Henderson.
2. Mabel R. H.; 3 years, 93 lbs.; owner, J. F. McConnell.
3. Sporting Life, ch. g.; aged; 114 lbs.

DOGS OF MANY VARIETIES AT ANNUAL SHOW

Many Champions Of Different Breeds Make Show Record Breaker This Year.

Dogs of a very high class are included in the entries of the annual summer show of the Edmonton Kennel club at the exhibition. The show opened Tuesday morning with a large exhibit of champions on hand. One of the most noteworthy bull dogs present was the Grand Champion Courtney Coronet, the property of Inspector Shute, of the Edmonton police department.

Among the twenty-three bull dogs also was Champion Morsey Pilot which was recently imported from New York city by Mrs. R. Thompson. Coronet Centaur II, a relative of Courtney Coronet, was another distinguished bull dog. Mrs. Thompson also is showing several Pomeranians that she recently received from England. There are on exhibit, Yorkshire Terriers, Airedales, Cocker Spaniels, Boston Terriers and many others. By Mrs. Wheeler, including Lady Reno and Major Reno, both of which have won fame at several shows. Several well known St. Bernards and fox terriers are there and a good selection of sporting dogs. J. M. Lister has a number of deerhounds on exhibit and W. Quilley, of Edmonton, is showing a collection of Irish terriers. Charles Reeve, Manly, has a Russian wolfhound there as well as Mrs. Lang, of Tronchu.

Courtney Coronet has quite a history of wins. While in England and under the ownership of Mrs. Lang, he won several times. He was champion of England and was also champion of the world.

Owned by Inspector Shute of the Edmonton police department and on exhibit at the dog show Tuesday.

Fifteen months old he defeated many champions including Bertie's "Ber-tie's Best." Since coming to Canada he has defeated every dog he met in his last two shows in Winnipeg. In October, 1914, where he was judged to be the best bull and reserve grand champion at Fargo, in 1915, it was pronounced the reserve best non-sporting dog. During the same year in Calgary it won the grand champion, best of bull and reserve and the same honors last year in Edmonton Fall show.

A portion of the judging as finished Tuesday afternoon and the rest of the classes will be gone over Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday night the Edmonton Kennel club will hold their annual banquet at the Royal George hotel.

The prize winners are:
Bull Dogs, light weight—puppy, dogs and bitches, 1st, Garneau Bepe, Geo. P. Hall; 2nd, Admiral Beatty, H. W. R. Douglas; 3rd, Admiral Jellicoe, H. W. R. Douglas.
Bull Dogs, light weight—novice dogs and bitches, 1st, Monarch, Mrs. Edmondson; 2nd, Garneau Bepe, Geo. P. Hall; 3rd, Chinook Recall, Chinook Kennels.
Bull Dogs, light weight—Limit dogs, 1st, Monarch, 2nd, Impregnable, W. H. Morgan.
Bull Dogs, light weight—Limit bitches, 1st, Ascot Fullworth Ena, W. H. Pym, Calgary; 2nd, Chinook Relentless, Miss Moss; 3rd, Chinook Copham Daley, Chinook Kennels.
Bull Dogs, light weight—Open bitches: Same as above.
Bull Dogs, heavy weight—Limit dogs: 1st, Woodend Taurus, Chinook Kennels; 2nd, Coronet Centaur II, Mrs. Shute; 3rd, St. Leonel's Sir, A. H. Petch.
Bull Dogs, heavy weight, open—dogs: same as above.

Sporting Facts and Fancies

Connie Mack is getting to be a great little artillery general—artillery of the diamond, of course. He is giving particular attention to the training of his heavy guns. In the persons of Russell Johnson, Win Noyes and Harry Siebold.

Many a bitter tear is being wept by the Giants when they observe their former team mate, Larry Doyle, doing stunts with the bat and ball during away with it. The Giants would like to have somebody like Larry performing for them.

Fritz Malsb still continues to hit when the hitting counts most. There is hardly a game in which his stick work doesn't figure prominently in the scoring. And Fritz is very popular with the fans, despite the fact that his name is Fritz.

Schupp's curve ball has got 'em worried. He has done more damage to batting averages with that delivery than perhaps any other man in the big leagues. The ball isn't accidental, either, for Schupp has studied it and controls it perfectly.

George Stallings has added several grey hairs to his luxuriant locks since Hack Gowdy decided to get behind the bat for Uncle Sam. Stallings can't find anybody to equal Gowdy but he will simply have to get someone to help out Traggator.

This day is the anniversary of the birth of "Jiggs" Donohue, probably the greatest first baseman that ever lived. He was born in 1879. He reached the highest point in his career playing with the Chicago American league team in the world's series games of 1906 against the Chicago Nationals. Comiskey is the man who considered Donohue the world's greatest first baseman. His chief claim to distinction was his remarkable fielding ability. His first big league engagement was under Connie Mack in Milwaukee, during the infancy of the American league. In 1904 he accepted 1,908 chances at first base, a record which has never been equalled.

Jiggs also held the record for the fewest number of chances in a game, having only one. It was during a game at New York that he made one assist. It had never been known in baseball before where a first baseman was not given a chance to make at least one putout. "Jiggs" died several years ago in an insane asylum near Columbus, Ohio.

Ty Cobb's batting has reached that point that makes pitchers shiver in their boots every time he faces them. He is getting more and more popular with the fans. He is getting more and more popular with the fans. He is getting more and more popular with the fans.

Despite his mix-up with the National League and the Baseball Writers' association of New York, John McGraw continues to be popular with the fans. In the midst of his controversy with these two elements, he was loudly cheered when he came onto the ball field and a great many people were seen gathering around him shaking his hand and slapping his back until he looked as if both his arm and his back were lame from this friendly exercise.

A Great Bateman.
One of the greatest batmen that ever lived was Ed Delahanty, who played with the Philadelphia Nationals and succeeded Willie Keeler as leading batman in 1909. He was of powerful build and tremendous strength. Delahanty is credited with the greatest batting feat on record, that of making four home runs in one game. It happened in 1896 during one of the games with Chicago. The first time up Ed cracked the ball over the right field fence for a home run. The second time he drove a liner over the fence and went into left field, while Delahanty went all the way to third base. The next time up he knocked the ball over the right field fence again and the fourth time he drove a home run into left field. The fourth time up Ed walked the ball to the club house back of center field, home run and one three-bagger. When he came to bat again in the ninth inning the fielders got back as far as they could. They were all hugging the fence. But this time Ed cracked the ball over center field, over the fence, to the club house. Ed scored his fourth home run. Final sum-up on the club house: four home runs and one three-bagger. His entire team got only three other hits besides his own.

Today In Pugilistic Annals.
1907—Eddie Hanlon defeated Frankie Niel in four rounds at San Francisco.
1905—Jack Johnson knocked out Morris Harris in one round at Philadelphia.
1909—Ad Wolgast and Battling Nelson fought a ten-round no-decision bout in Los Angeles.
1905—Sam Langford outpointed Klondyke in six rounds at Pittsburgh.
1911—Porky Flynn, American, defeated Jewey Smith, English, in ten rounds at New York.

Bull Dogs, heavy weight—Open, and bitches: 1st, Queenie Hum, J. Skinner.
Bull Terriers, white—Open, dogs and bitches: Same as above.
Bull Dogs—brace: Brierwood Burley and Blackpool Countess, T. Sanford.
Fox Terrier, wire—Open, dogs and bitches: 1st, Dean St. Francis, J. E. Mealand.
Bull Terriers
Bull Terriers, white—Limit dogs: 1st, Chinkie of Dixie Penfold, dog or bitch; 1st, Wishbone Jerry, H. Brewin; 2nd, Wishbone Pars, James Stevenson.
Fox Terrier, wire—Open, dogs: 1st, Billy Bubbles, (also winner of best dog prize); 2nd, Dunkirk Gaster, D. S. Williams; 3rd, Vickery Surprise, Maythorne Kennels.
Fox Terrier, wire—Open, bitches: 1st, Ch. Dollington Rose, Maythorne Kennels.
Irish Terrier—Puppy, dog or bitch: 1st, Maggie Malone, A. Cummings; 2nd, Woodland Katharine, Mr. Bourne; 3rd, Pip Malone, W. Nobbs.
Irish Terrier—Novice, dog or bitch: 1st, Maggie Malone; 2nd, Woodland Katharine.
Irish Terrier—Limit, dog or bitch: 1st, Biddy Malone, W. Nobbs; 2nd, Maggie Malone, A. Cummings; 3rd, Woodland Katharine.
Irish Terrier—Open, dog or bitch: 1st, Woodland Colleen, Rev. Boyd; 2nd, Biddy Malone, 3rd, Maggie Malone.
Scottish Terrier—Limit, dog or bitch: 1st, Duncan, Richard Wallace (also winner of best dog prize).
Scottish Terrier—Open dog or bitch: same as above.

CAPITALS 8; G. W. G. 7.
Capitals defeated the G. W. G. at Diamond Park Tuesday night by a score of eight to seven. A home run was made by Chalmers of the Capitals. Tidbury struck out twelve of the capital men while seven G.W.G. men were dealt with in the same manner by Geddis.
The intermediate league standing:
Won. Lost. Pct.
Capitals 1 0 1.000
Capitals 1 0 1.000
G. W. G. 0 1 0.000
N. W. B. 0 1 0.000

Hotel Arrivals
THE MACDONALD.
R. G. Clark, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Clark, Man.; G. W. McDonald, Saskatoon; P. D. Schurer, Saskatoon; F. Mellicke, Saskatoon; C. O. Leeder, Battleford; J. D. McArthur, Winnipeg; C. Jewett, Minneapolis; A. P. Willard, Dallas, Tex.; H. May Boccock, Fort Saskatchewan; Mrs. W. M. Williams, Bawlf; Mrs. A. P. Currier, Bawlf; A. Krody, Wainwright; Mrs. R. Arthur, Wainwright; Mrs. Helen Ackroyd, Wainwright; E. Michener, Red Deer; John C. Saul, Toronto; W. A. Weir, Oshawa; W. W. Sharpe, Stettler; P. Watson, Champion; W. B. McLaren, Calgary; W. A. Carmichael, Chicago; Louis J. Ulber, Chicago; Mrs. John P. Hogan, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. C. Switzer, Wetaskiwin; C. D. Goepel, Calgary; W. Dunlop, Calgary; R. C. Marshall, Calgary; Alex. Stewart, Calgary; Miss A. A. George, Calgary; Geo. Lane, Calgary; William H. Wilson, Calgary; W. J. Elliott, wife and children, Oids; Bert J. H. Mickle, Calgary; D. C. Walkley, Calgary; R. Arthur, Wainwright; A. B. Fisher, Toronto; W. G. Hunt, Calgary; A. C. McDougall, Calgary; J. F. Gundy, Toronto; J. Alex. Sloan, Chicago; J. H. Slimwich, Chicago; R. H. Taber, Regina; E. L. Richardson, Calgary; R. H. Robinson, Calgary; E. A. Anderson, Champion; D. E. Roberts, Winnipeg; C. C. Frisick, Scottford; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Deby, Beaver Lake.

SPAT IN UMPIRE'S FACE AND PAID HUNDRED DOLLARS

Joe Tinker Impressed With Seriousness Of Poor Aim In That Regard.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Joe Tinker, manager of the Columbus Club, of the American Association, today was fined \$100 by President Hickey for spitting in Umpire Knapp's face during an argument in a game at Columbus last Thursday. Pitcher Nor-deal Brown, who also participated in the demonstration against the umpire, was fined \$10.

VICTORY WAS SNATCHED IN 7TH INNING

New York And St. Louis Americans Battle Throughout Long Game To 7 To 5 Score.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—St. Louis and New York battled for seventeen innings today, a single by Baker in the seventeenth driving in Peckinpaugh with the winning run for the visitors. The score was 7 to 5.

Wonderful fielding shut out several runs. In the fourteenth, with men on first and second and one out, Aragon hit a long liner toward left, but Austin leaped into the air, appeared the ball with his left hand and touched second for a double play. In the sixteenth, after Marsans singled and Sorthern had sacrificed, Shotton hit a low drive to centre, but as Marsans was about to score Hendrix raced in, made a shoe-string catch and doubled Marsans off second.

In the seventeenth Peckinpaugh walked, Aragon sacrificed, Pipp walked, Baker singled, scoring Peckinpaugh and Miller singled. Score: R. H. E. N. Y. 000 023 000 000 000 02—7 12 2. St. L. 100 000 210 000 000 00—5 15 4. Fisher, Love, Caldwell and Alexander, Newsmakers; Frank Wright, Koob, Sorthern and Seaverd.

WON BY ERRORS
CHICAGO, July 10.—Errors by Chicago gave Philadelphia the final game of the series today, 7 to 3. The visitors were helped along to their first game on errors and won the game in the ninth inning, when Manager Rowland sent several relief pitchers to the mound. Noyes was very effective.

Series A Tie
DETROIT, July 10.—Detroit won the last game of the series from Washington today, 5 to 4, making the series a tie. After Washington had taken a four run lead, Detroit bunched hits on Dumont in the third for just enough to win.

At Chicago—
Phila. 019 100 014—7 11 2
Chicago 010 000 020—3 5 5
Noyes and Schang; Faber, Rume; Danforth, Cleotis and Schalk.
At Detroit—
Washington 013 000 000—4 8 2
Detroit 002 003 009—5 6 3
Dumont, Ayers and Henry, Boland and Stange.
Boston-Cleveland game postponed, rain.

At Brooklyn: First game—
R. H. E.
Chicago 000 000 100—0 4 1
Brooklyn 002 000 000—0 4 1
Vaughn and Wilson; Marquard, Coombs and Meyers.
Second game—
R. H. E.
Chicago 000 000 100—1 5 1
Brooklyn 130 000 00—4 6 2
Adair, Hendrix and Dillhoefer; Cadore and Miller.
At Boston—
R. H. E.
Cincinnati 310 050 300—10 13 1
Boston 010 000 000—5 10 2
Toney and Wingo; Rudolph, Hughes and Traggator, Rice.
Pittsburgh-Philadelphia, both games postponed, rain.
St. Louis-New York game postponed, rain.

Pacific Coast League
At San Francisco—
R. H. E.
Verdon 2 10 1
Holvik, Beer and Moore; Kilhullen, Prough and Murray.
At Los Angeles—
R. H. E.
Salt Lake 1 0 0
Los Angeles 0 0 0
Hughes and Hannah; Crandall and Basler.
At Portland—
R. H. E.
San Francisco 1 4 2
Portland 5 9 0
Smith and Baker; Houck and Fisher.

AQUEDUCT RESULTS.
Aqueduct, July 10—Summary:
First race, five furlongs—Herald, won; June Bug, 2nd; D. Muck, 3rd. Time—1:20.5.
Second race, 7 furlongs—St. Isidore, won; Puhlin, 2nd; Trial By Jury, 3rd. Time—2:25.5.
Third race, mile and sixteenth—Muckross, won; Queen of the Sea, 2nd; Char-mele, 3rd. Time—1:47.5.
Fourth race, mile and a quarter—Regret, won; Bayberry Candle, 2nd; Wistful, 3rd. Time—2:40.5.
Fifth race, mile—Nashville, won; Bond, 2nd; Dan, 3rd. Time—1:40.15.
Sixth race, mile—Adoles, won; View-point, 2nd; Philippi C, 3rd. Time—1:38.45.

FORT ERIE RACES.
Fort Erie, July 10—Summary:
First race, five furlongs—Herald, won; Austral, 2nd; Clairvoiant, 3rd. Time—1:20.7.
Second race, 6 furlongs—Cora Broom, won; Phil Edgar, 2nd; Cora Broom, 3rd. Time—1:21.5.
Third race, 6 furlongs—Cora Broom, won; Garish Sun, 2nd; J. W. Huntley, 3rd. Time—1:21.5.
Fourth race, mile and a furlong—Hodge-won; Grumpy, 2nd; Iron Cross II, 3rd. Time—2:32.5.
Fifth race, mile—Royal Interest, won; Garley, 2nd; Night Owl, 3rd. Time—1:20.5.
Sixth race, mile—Comanche, won; Egmont, 2nd; White Crown, 3rd. Time—1:32.15.
Seventh race, mile and a sixteenth—Chorus, won; Surpassing, 2nd; Reno, 3rd. Time—1:53.

EXPECT TO MAKE NEW RECORD ON FAIR TRACK

Three Of Drivers In Automobile Races Hold 11 World's Records.

When one considers that three of the drivers entered in the automobile races, which will be held Friday and Saturday, the final days of the Edmonton exhibition, possess eleven of the official world's dirt track records, and that four of the cars that will speed around the oval hold fourteen of the official twenty-six world's marks, then it should not be a difficult task for the drivers to annex a mark on the Edmonton track, as the local course has been pronounced by the drivers one of the greatest short distance tracks that he has ever raced upon.

The track at the fair grounds is well banked and the turns are wide and the track nearly round, which will permit exceptionally good speed. George Texas' Clark and Fred Hor-ey are both going to attempt to set new marks for all distances up to five miles and they may try for records of longer distances. Koetzia and Ellingboe and also Giroux and the others are confident they will be able to show plenty of speed.

The track will be treated to a heavy bath Thursday night and the water will be poured down the surface, so there will be no trouble with the dust. The course is always safer for the spectators and the drivers when the dust is laid, and officials of the fair and also the International Motor Contest association, which has sanctioned the local races, will do everything to prevent accidents.

The races will start promptly at 3 o'clock Friday and Saturday afternoon and seven events are listed each day. The automobile parade will be held at 1 o'clock Friday and the procession will reach the grounds in ample time for the initial speed event, J. Alex. Sloan, of Chicago, who has been named as starter of the most noted automobiles in the States, will act as a judge for the automobile parade. Miss Katherine Stinson will assist in the judging and several others will also be appointed.

International League
Baltimore R. H. E.
Providence 1 6 4
Parnham and McAvoy; Gregg and Allen.
Montreal R. H. E.
Rochester 2 3 2
Hersche and Howley; Lohman and Sandberg.
Newark-Richmond double-header postponed, rain.
Buffalo-Toronto game postponed, rain.

American Association
Indianapolis R. H. E.
Columbus 4 11 0
Falkenberg and Gossett; Eckhardt Kniesler and Blackburn.
Louisville R. H. E.
Toledo 6 7 5
Laque, Davis and Koshier; Schulz, Piercy and Brenahan.
Kansas City R. H. E.
Milwaukee 9 19 0
McConnell and Berry; Sherdell, Harding and Livingstone.
St. Paul-Minneapolis game postponed, rain.

Northwestern League
At Seattle—
R. H. E.
Vancouver R. H. E.
Seattle 2 9 1
Gipe and Cadman; Rojas and Cunningham.
At Butte—
R. H. E.
Spokane 6 11 4
Butte 7 6 4
Blochard, Zamlach and Schreder; Schinkel, Harrington and Dickerson and Kefora.
At Great Falls—
R. H. E.
Tacoma R. H. E.
Great Falls 8 10 6
Schorr and Stevens; Harrison and Byler.

1

Bulletin's Aladdin Club

Kindness—Honor—Courtesy—Loyalty—Obedience

Adventures of Uncle Wiggily

Howard R. Goss

Uncle Wiggily and the Tear Pool

Copyright, 1917, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Uncle Wiggily Longears, the nice rabbit gentleman, was out walking in the woods one day, wondering what sort of an adventure he would have when he saw a little path, leading away from his hollow, stump bungalow, and it seemed to go through a part of the forest in which he had never before been.

"I'll take that path and see where it leads," said the bunny gentleman to himself.

So, taking a piece of ribbon grass, which grew near a clump of ferns, he tied his tail silk hat firmly on his head, leaving his ears sticking out of the holes at the top, and tucking under his paw his red, white and blue striped barber pole rheumatism stick, he started out on his journey.

It was a nice warm summer day, and before the old gentleman bunny had gone very far he began to feel thirsty, just as you do when you go on a picnic and eat pickles. Only I hope you don't eat too many of them.

"I wonder if there is not a spring of water around here?" thought Uncle Wiggily, and he began to look under the low branches of the trees and bushes, at the same time listening for the laughing murmur of a brook flowing over green, mossy stones.

Then Uncle Wiggily sniffed with his pink, twinkling nose until it looked like a chicken picking up corn.

"Ah, ha!" cried the bunny uncle, "I smell water!" for he knew animals and birds can smell water when they cannot see it, in which they are more gifted than we.

So Uncle Wiggily sniffed and sniffed, and then, holding his pink, twinkling nose straight in front of him and letting it go on ahead, instead of lagging behind, he followed it until it led him straight to a little pool of water, which was sparkling in the sun, while green moss ferns and bushes grew all around.

"Oh, what a fine spring!" cried the bunny. "And how thirsty I am!"

Mr. Longears, which I call him when I introduce him to any strangers, —Mr. Longears, animal folk use as we use paper, and there was some writing on it. It read:

"Please do not jump in, or drink until I come. Alice from Wonderland."

"Ha! That is strange," thought Uncle Wiggily. "Alice must have been here and put up that sign. But I wonder why she did it? If she knew how warm and thirsty I was she would not make me wait until she came to get a drink. Perhaps it is all a joke, and not her writing at all. One of the bad, skilley-scailley alligators or the fuzzy fox may have put up the sign to fool me."

But when the rabbit gentleman took a second look at the birch bark sign, he saw that it really was Alice's writing.

"Well, she must have some reason for it," said the bunny, with a sigh. "She dreamed rightly about two fat boys—Tweedledum and Tweedledee—saying me from the alligators, so she must have some reason for asking me to wait until she comes. But I am very thirsty."

Uncle Wiggily sat down on the green, mossy bank beside the spring of water and looked at it. And it seemed so cool and wet, and he was so thirsty, that he didn't know what to do when, all of a sudden, out from the bushes jumped a bad old black bear.

"Ah, ha!" growled the bear. "I am just in time, I see! and he ran his red tongue over his white teeth as though giving it a trolley ride in a baby carriage.

"In time for what?" asked Uncle Wiggily, casual like and make-believe indifferent.

"In time for lunch," answered the bear. "I was afraid I'd be a little late. I hope I haven't kept you waiting."

"For my lunch?" asked Uncle Wiggily.

"No. For MINE!" and once more the bear smacked his lips hungry like. "I am just in time, I see."

"Oh, I thought you meant you were just in time to take a drink of this water," said the bunny, pointing at the pool. "If you did you aren't."

"If I I aren't?" What kind of

ALADDIN CLUB

Edited by Uncle Tom for Boys and Girls

To Uncle Tom, Care The Bulletin, Edmonton.

Please enroll me as a member of your Aladdin Club, and also send me an badge free of charge.

I am years of age. My birth-

day is on the day of

My father's full name is

Our post office address is

I promise to write at least one letter a month to the club, to wear the badge at all times, and to do all I can to promote the objects of the club.

Signed (full name)

Cut this out, fill in the information and sign your name, and forward to the Bulletin Office, Edmonton, as soon as possible.

talk is that?" asked the bear, curious like.

"I mean we can't have a drink until Alice comes—the sign says so," spoke Uncle Wiggily, politely.

"Tooh! I don't believe in signs," snapped the bear. "I'm thirsty and I'm going to have a drink," and with that he took a long one from the woodland pool. And then a funny thing happened.

The bear began to grow smaller and smaller. First he was the size of a dog, then of a cat, then of a kitten, then he shrank to the littleness of a mouse, and next he was like a June bug. Then he became a July bug, next he was no larger than a little black ant, and finally he became a microbe, and Uncle Wiggily couldn't see him at all.

"Well, thank goodness he's gone!" said the bunny. "But what made him so shrinking like I wonder?"

"It was the pool of tears," said a voice behind the bunny, and there stood Alice from Wonderland. "This pool is alum water, Uncle Wiggily," she said, "and if you drink it you shrink and shrink, and blow away."

"That's why I put the sign on so nothing would happen to you. I knew about the pool, as it's in my story book. And now we can go and have some funny adventures."

And away they went over the hills and far away and that bear was never seen again. But if pussy cat doesn't catch the ice cream cone in the mousetrap, he'll tell you about Uncle Wiggily and the needles.

Today We Celebrate

Battle of the Spurs

Courtauld, the scene of bloody fighting during the present war, was the city about which raged the famous struggle known to history as the "Battle of the Spurs." This encounter between the knights and barons of France on the one side and the sturdy burghers of Flanders on the other, took place on July 11, 1513. The battle received its name because of the great number of spurs worn only by knights, that were taken from the dead and hung up by the victors in the Cathedral of Courtauld. The people of Flanders at this time were at the very height of their worldly riches, the more the thought of French overlordship was resented by them. On May 18, 1513, an insurrection against French rule broke out at Bruges and more than 3,000 Flemings in the city were massacred. This outbreak is known as the Bruges Matine. King Philip the Fair at once set his army in motion and invaded Flanders on July 11, 1513, determined to put down the uprising. It was then that the famous battle of Courtauld took place. The French militia was led by Guy de Dampiere and several knights. There were in the French army 8,000 knights, 10,000 archers and 30,000 foot soldiers. Opposed to this formidable array of soldiers were 20,000 Flemings, armed with nothing but farming implements. Courtauld was the object of the French attack and the Flemings, anxious to save it, arranged the battle on a plain before the town, covered in front by a canal. Because of some blunder on the part of the French commanders their cavalry made a blind and furious charge, unaware of the canal which barred their way. They fell into it by thousands and were slain without mercy by the Flemings. Philip lost the flower of his army, but carried on the campaign against Flanders for two years. He defeated the Flemings several times but found them ever ready to return to the fight. Finally he gave up the struggle and acknowledged the independence of Flanders.

FLIGHT CADET DIES IN FALL FROM SKY

Clair A. Page, Hamilton, Killed at Camp Borden During Storm

Camp Borden, Ont., July 10.—Flight Cadet Clair A. Page, of Hamilton, was killed last night while making a flight unaccompanied. A cyclonic electric storm broke over this district and it is surmised he attempted to rise above it and that he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The machine crashed down on the road near Ypres Junction. Cadet Donnell, who was also flying alone, landed in the water and suffered a compound fracture of the thigh and severe lacerations.

CLAYTON PETERSON GIVEN SIX MONTHS

Regina, July 10.—Clayton Peterson was sentenced to a term of six months in Regina jail in the supreme court here this morning. He was found guilty of perjury last fall in connection with his testimony in the charges that the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Saskatchewan had bribed members of the legislature to obstruct the passage of temperance legislation. It said he had not handled any more. This was found untrue.

Little Son Was A Pitiful Sight

With Ringworm Which Turned to Eczema. Just One Mass. Cuticura Completely Healed.

"My little son, three years old, took ringworm on his left arm, and he scratched it so that it turned to eczema. It then spread to his back, chest, arms, legs and head. It was just one mass of corruption and it made my heart ache to see him scratch; he would just tear himself. He was a pitiful sight."

"I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment. By the time I had used the second box of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap he was completely healed. (Signed) Mrs. R. R. Peachey, R. R. 1, Waldemar, Ont., December 30, 1916.

Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet and Cuticura Ointment as needed prevent pimples, blackheads or other eruptions. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U.S.A." Sold everywhere.

Have you Indigestion?

Your food will continue to disagree with you, and cause distress until you strengthen your digestive organs, and tone and sweeten the stomach. You can do this quickly and surely by promptly taking a few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Their natural action relieves the stomach of undigested food, stimulates the flow of gastric juice, renews the activity of the liver and bowels, and strengthens the digestive system. Take them with confidence, for 60 years' experience prove that Beecham's Pills

Are good for the Stomach

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 15c.

VETERAN SPEAKS AT CELEBRATION IN STROME TOWN

Hundreds Of Autos Circled Field—Crowd Enjoyed 11th Annual Sports Day.

(Special to The Bulletin)

STROME, July 10.—This was a big day for this little country town, on the seventh annual sports day. The program opened at 1:30 in the afternoon with a very impressive speech from lieutenant Stewart McCulloch, a returned officer from the battlefields of France. He having received a great number of very serious and minor wounds, and having been in some of the most bloody battles, was well able to tell the vast crowd of things they wished to know about the experiences of the large number of volunteers from their place and surrounding community.

He said in part that the only people this side of the great battlefields are the mothers of the boys at the front and those next in knowledge are the wives and brothers and sisters of those serving in the great ranks at this time.

The most excellent speech was listened to by an immense crowd, some of whom had driven or motored many miles, and the tenderness in which his speech was delivered brought many sad tears and immense applause. He expects to return in the near future and is longing for the time to come when he can endeavor to fulfil his duty to his country.

Two excellent games of baseball were played, the first between Forestburg and the home team. The visitors played hard, but Strome boys proved too much for them, and the evening game was played between the winning team and Dayland, but the time was too short for a finish and the game was called by the umpire at the end of the fifth inning, with a score of 6 to 2 in favor of the home team.

The running races were very exciting and strenuous efforts were made for the prize, which was won by Aldrich amid great applause, as he was the only one to finish in the race. The trotting races commanded some interest also and the first prize was won by Robert Knell, of Killam.

Two very good games of basketball helped greatly to increase the real interest. The first game played between Strome girls and Alliance drew the attention of a large crowd and both sides showed some real playing.

Worked very hard. The crowd figured 17 to 13 in favor of Strome. The second game became far more exciting, and the winners of the first game were challenged by the live wire team.

Loughed and both sides worked very hard and the first half was a score for the visitors, and the umpire was asked to play more fair and the excitement ran high throughout the game, which ended in favor of the home team with a score of 26 to 9.

The bucking contest was also a part of the day's program which drew marked attention and proved very exciting. Some of the best riders in the territory bucked steeds on hand and showed no end of real sport.

The ladies of the town and community had the refreshments and amount of food and drink were sold. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Red Cross organization of the town, to be used for the comfort and pleasure of the many local men at the front. Small prizes were won by the crowd with the dainty little striped bows for sale and many dollars were thus taken in for the same good cause.

The copious rains of the past few days made the roads first class. The sky was without a cloud the entire day, and the temperature was ideal.

Hundreds of automobiles were circled around the sports field, which was good evidence that Strome farmers believe in a good thing. While many of them have sons at the front, they can do their share to help them by patronizing the good made by the Red Cross society. All the business places of this little town were closed to permit every person to help the good cause along and enjoy the big day's sports, which ended with a big dance in the famous Story hall, which was packed to the limit.

MANCHU GENERAL RESIGNS OFFICES

Leader Of Anti-Republican Movement—Reform Party Surround Peking.

LONDON, July 10.—General Chang Hsun, leader of the attempt to place the Manchus again on the throne of China, has resigned all his offices and has taken over the administration of affairs in Peking to General Wang, who is a friend of Tuan Chi Jui, leader of the republican forces. Special dispatches from Peking and Tien Tsin add that the fighting between the Republicans and Imperialists has ceased and that the Republic is now running the railway to Peking is held by the Republicans, and traits are now running between Tien Tsin and the Chinese capital.

Store Closes Wednesday at 1 p.m.

Be sure and see Ramsey's fine displays of midsummer and fall dresses, suits, coats and dress accessories. Also home-furnishing exhibits.

JAMES RAMSEY LIMITED

Phone Private Exchange 9514.

LIMITED

STORE CLOSING AT 5:30.

SATURDAY AT 6 P.M.

A Page of Half Day Specials for Thrifty Citizens

Smart Waists, Habutai Silk

Made on tailored lines with large square collar; full waist front gathered into yoke, long set-in sleeves with fancy pointed cuffs, just the waist for suit; sizes 34 to 44. Ivory only. Wednesday morning \$2.75

White Outing Skirts, \$1.75

A smartly tailored skirt of good quality white repp; has deep yoke, trimmed with two jaunty pockets and finished with flat frill. Full flared skirt, trimmed with fancy pearl buttons; sizes to 28 waist. \$1.75

Women's Outing Dress, \$4.95

A jaunty dress of heavy white pique, smartly cut waist with deep fold from shoulder; gracefully flared skirt with two large saddle pockets; beautifully embroidered to match collar and cuffs in pink or blue lines. Has long set-in sleeves and deep full belt, trimmed with fancy pearl buttons; sizes 16 and 18 years. Wednesday a.m. \$4.95

200 Lovely Embroidered Waists 50c

Reg. up to \$1.25, Moving Special



Waist of extra fine sheer voile and muslin, some have rows of fine lace and insertion at front, cuffs and collar; others are handsomely trimmed with dainty embroidery; all have immense collars in several new shapes, smart cuff effects, and pretty buttons. A fine collection of lovely summer waists. All worth at least double. Wednesday morning 50c

Skirts, Smart and Jaunty, Reg. to \$12.50 for \$3.95

Clearing the remainder of these lovely sample skirts, shirred waist effect, novelty pockets, new barrel and the popular flared styles. In wonderful variety of materials and colors, new sport patterns, plain shades and plaids; all sizes. Values up to \$12.50. Wednesday morning \$3.95

Wash Dresses for Children

A dainty little dress. Comes in long waisted style; skirt is closely box pleated of good quality white repp; waist in new striped material, smartly strapped. Short set-in sleeves, large collar and cuffs of white repp, finished with jaunty belt of black patent leather. In pink or blue; sizes 6 to 14 years. \$3.75 Special

Remnants of Silks, Dress Goods, etc. Final Clearance at 1/2 Price

All lengths of less than five yards in our entire stock of silks and dress goods will be sold Wednesday morning at exactly half price. These are better than usual short lengths, as many dress and waist lengths of our finest materials are included. Among the silks are Taffetas, Duches, Crepe de Chine, Silk Poplins, Radium, Pongee, Persey Silk, Tussah, Gros de Londre and Satin, in plain and fancy, all colors, Black and White. Dress goods include Serge, Cashmere, Lustre Tweeds, Shepherd Checks, Plaids, Poplins, Gaberdines, etc. All marked for final clearance Wednesday morning

HALF PRICE

HALF DAY FOOD SPECIALS

Prepare for the Holiday by Personal Shopping before 1:00 p.m. Meat and Grocery Night 'Phone 6642.

Sardines, Canned Fish, 2 lbs for	35c	Jellied Tongue, per lb.	50c
Apples, Winesaps, 3 lbs for	30c	Cooked Ham, sliced, per lb.	50c
Bananas, per dozen	25c	Rib Lamb Chops, per lb.	25c
Blackberries, special values at per lb.	30c	Hamburger Steak, per lb.	12 1/2c
A large assortment of National Biscuits, at	30c	Shoulder Steak, per lb.	17 1/2c
Per packet (1 lb. 2 pkts to customer)	10c	Round Steak, per lb.	25c
WEDNESDAY SALES ONLY		Pork Cutlets, per lb.	25c
Salted, Rainbow, 2 lbs for	25c	Pork Tenderloins, per lb.	35c
1 lb. 2 pkts to customer		Lamb's Liver, per lb.	10c
1 lb. 2 pkts to customer	35c		
1 lb. 2 pkts to customer	50c		

Ramsey's Morning Basement Bargains!

\$11.55 Canvas Trunks, Wednesday Morning at \$8.95	\$10.50 Washing Machines, Wednesday Morning, \$8.25
Strong waterproof canvas trunks in many good sizes, reinforced with hard wood slats and heavy leather straps. Good brass corner bumpers and slips; bottom sheet metal to prevent contents being injured by dampness. Locks and clasps both good. Interl finished with one tray. Regular to \$11.55. Wednesday morning \$8.95	This washing machine is most desirable for these reasons: the tub is best cypress wood, with all joints grooved and tongue and groove. The legs are strong and detachable. The simple construction of rustproof metal parts makes it easy to operate and the dolly action is the best for cleanliness. And the price placed it within the reach of all. Regular \$10.50. Wednesday morning \$8.25
35c Water Jugs, 19c	\$4.30 Club Bags, \$2.75
Water Jugs in good clear pressed glass. Pretty designs, ribbed glass, good strong handles. Regular 35c. \$1.95	Just the thing for your next trip; good size fibre club bags. Reinforced with black cloth. Reinforced corners, good handles and locks; interior well lined. 12 only at this price. Regular \$4.30. Special \$2.75
\$2.50 Baby Baths, \$1.25	
Good size Baby Baths, metal bodies, painted dark green with gold band, one end flared up. A good serviceable bath. 1/2 price. \$1.25	

Drug and Stationery Special.

Wille 75 bottles Eno's Fruit Salt, last, Wednesday morning, special	60c	30c Pink Pills, special at	30c
Wille 75 bottles Eno's Fruit Salt, last, Wednesday morning, special	30c	Ramsey's Special transparent Glycerine Soap, and Oatmeal Soap, large cakes. While supplies last, 4 for \$2.50	25c
Wille 75 bottles Eno's Fruit Salt, last, Wednesday morning, special	37c	25c Writing Paper, ruled and plain, special, 2 for	25c

Upholstered Living Room Chairs at Greatly Reduced Prices!

Large, comfortable spring backs, shaped to fit the body; loose hair cushions, heavy roll arms, spring edge construction. Woodwork showing in mahogany. All beautifully upholstered and covered with high grade tapestry. Regular \$100.00. Special sale, the two \$65.00

Arm Chair, Regular \$72.00 for \$50.00. Large comfortable fireside chair, exceptionally well made, good construction. Heavy roll arms, loose down cushion. All well upholstered in good grade tapestry. Special sale price \$50.00

Upholstered Chair, Regular \$65.00 for \$52.50. Large comfortable seat, high sloping back, all spring edge construction; extra well upholstered throughout. Covered in good grade tapestry. Special sale \$52.50

Queen Quality and Boston Favorite Shoes

FOR REAL VALUE, STYLE, FIT AND SERVICE THESE SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION WITH EVERY PAIR. QUEEN QUALITY ALL KID SHOES.

WOMEN'S DRESS SHOES in patent leather, gun metal or kid. All have soft soles made on new lasts; Goodyear method or flexible soles and 4 plain heels. Special \$6.50 \$5.50

Clearance of Men's Waterproof and Light Weight Tweed Coats, Values to \$25.00 for \$7.50

Many extraordinary bargains in this lot of coats which consists of tweed finished raincoats in different patterns and styles. A very light weight silk-finished rubberized coat in tan shade, which sold regularly at \$15.00. A military style coat, regular \$25.00 line; also a big range of light weight overcoats in different tweed mixtures. All regular \$15.00 to \$25.00 values. In a hurry—\$7.50

Sale of Men's Sweater Coats at \$2.75

These are in Junco knit worsted finished yarn, shawl shaped collar, in all the desirable plain colors; sizes 36 to 42. New stock just in for fall season. Special Fair price for Wednesday morning only, worth considerably more. Each \$2.75

Nottingham Lace Curtain

You don't have to buy expensive curtains to beautify your window. Our vast collection of patterns represents a choice variety of Nottingham weaves and designs. White and ecru, 37 to 42 inch wide, and 2 1/2 to 3 yards long. Remakable at \$1.00 per yard.

Voiles and Marquisette Regular to 50c for 19c

Several hundred yards of the very desirable curtain materials move out fast, comprising plain colored and drawwork voiles, marquisettes, all colors, widths 36 to 40 inches. Regular to 50c. Special per yard 19c

Ramsey Corsets Special \$1.00

New Model Corsets, made of strong quality coutil, medium high bust, long skirt, five clasps and one strong hook; also a complete line in summer corsets, made of heavy double mesh net. Sizes 18 to 30. Special at \$1.00

Child's Wool Sweaters \$3.50

Child's soft quality wool sweater coat, in plain colors or with fancy checked collar, yoke border down front, tan with brown, cardinal with black, plain tan or cardinal. Sizes 6 to 14 years. \$3.50

Corset Covers Special 15c

Corset covers made of good quality cambric, embroidery or lace yoke, with lace edging around neck and sleeves. Sizes 34 to 44. Special 15c

Wool Sweater Coats, \$5.00

Fancy weave wool sweater coats, suitable for present wear on cool evenings or camping; close-fitting collar and wide belt; colors white and cardinal. Sizes 36 to 42. Special \$5.00

SPECIAL SEMI-CENTENNIAL NUMBER

The Morning Bulletin

THIRD SECTION.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917

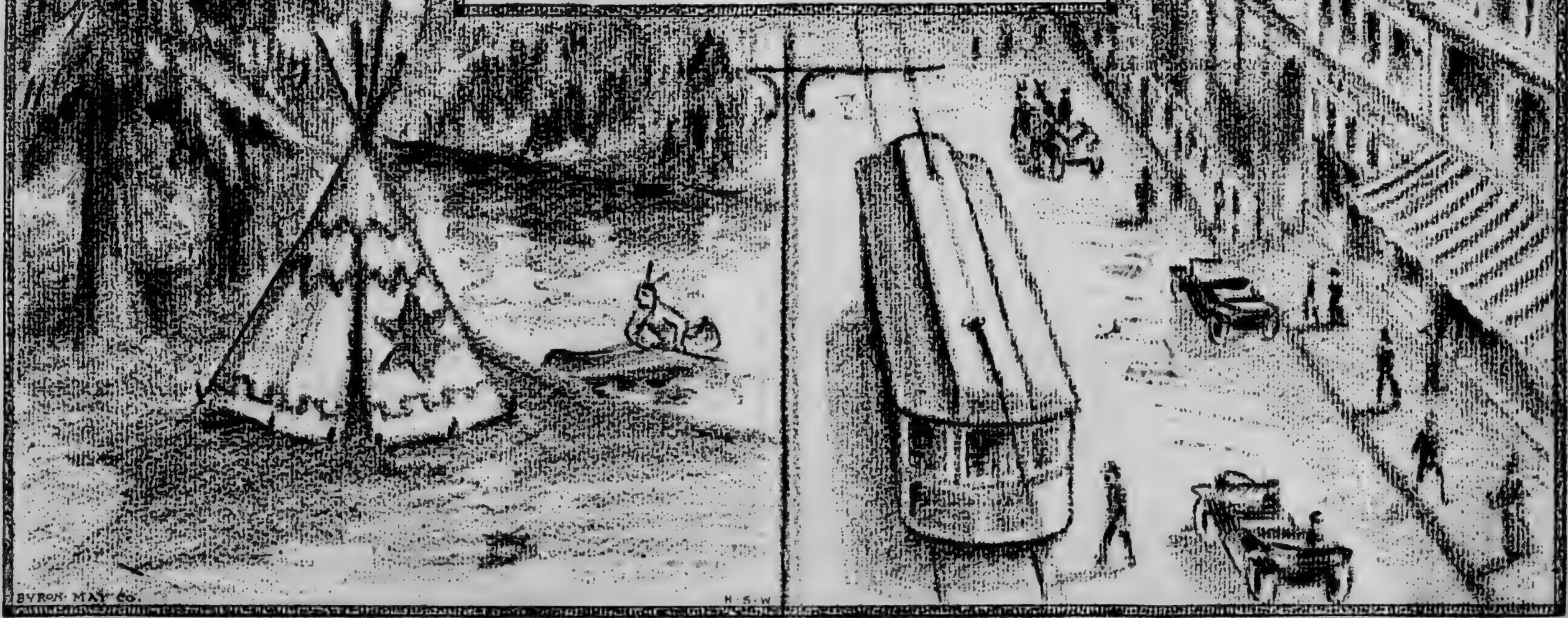
THIRD SECTION



The FATHERS of CONFEDERATION

TO Mark Canada's Jubilee of Confederation---the Completion of a Half-Century of Wonderful Progress in every line of endeavor, this Special Semi-Centennial Section is published.

Some of the outstanding features of Canadian History are depicted, while of great local interest is a series of articles dealing with the wonderful developments which have taken place in Edmonton and Northern Alberta. Many of the City's progressive firms have taken advantage of the opportunity to present some pertinent facts about the strides which individual businesses have made. They illustrate effectively the prominent place Edmonton has assumed in industrial, commercial and financial matters.



Edmonton at Time of Confederation Described by Sir William Butler

"As we journeyed on towards Edmonton, the country maintained its rich and beautiful appearance and the weather continued fine and mild. Everywhere nature had written in unmistakable characters the story of the fertility of the soil over which we rode—everywhere the eye looked upon panoramas filled with the beauty of lake and winding river and grassy slope and undulating woodland. The whole face of the country was indeed one vast park. For two days we passed through this beautiful land and on the evening of the 20th November drew near to Edmonton."

Sir William Butler, K.C.M.G., in the "Great Lone Land," referring to a trip of 1870.

The story runs on: "Edmonton, the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company's Saskatchewan trade, and the residence of a chief factor of the corporation, is a large five-sided fort with the usual flanking bastions and high stockades. It has within these stockades many commodious and well built wooden houses, and differs in the cleanliness and order of its arrangements from the general run of trading posts in the Indian country. It stands on a high level bank 100 feet above the Saskatchewan river, which rolls in a broad, majestic stream, 300 yards in width, fanning operations, boat-building and flour-milling are carried on extensively at the fort, and a blacksmith forge is also kept going. My business with the officer in charge of Edmonton was soon concluded. It principally consisted in conferring upon him, by commission, the same high judicial functions, which I have already observed, had been entrusted to me before setting out for the Indian territories. There was one very serious drawback, however, to the possession of magisterial or other authority in Saskatchewan, inasmuch as there existed no means whatever of putting that authority into force."

The above is from "The Great Lone Land," by Sir William Francis Butler, K.C.M.G. When a lieutenant in the 6th regiment, W. F. Butler was sent throughout the Northwest Territories on a political mission. His duty was to ascertain the state of law and order in these wide districts and the need that existed to give protection by the establishment of bodies of troops or police in some of the outlying forts.

also as to the number of Indians, to what extent the tribes had been ravaged by disease, as the smallpox was then very bad, and also the nature and value of the fur trade carried on."

The local references which are to be found in the book describing the journey, which was afterwards written by Lieutenant Butler, are more than interesting, as they give the real picture of what Edmonton and its immediate district was like and by comparison reveals the tremendous changes which have taken place within a few years.

There is one note which has a special significance owing to its connection with current events.

Lieut. Butler says: "To the French missionaries Grand Lac (St. Albert) I was the bearer of terrible tidings. I carried to them the story of Sedan, the overwhelming rush of armed Germans into the heart of France—the closing of high-schooled hordes of Teuton savagery around Paris; all that was hard home news to hear."

Since then history has tried to repeat itself, but the "high-schooled" German hordes failed this time. Pity Lieut. Butler could not also have carried the story of Verdun to the French at St. Albert.

The number of Indians located round about Edmonton at the time Lieut. Butler estimates at something like 16,000, exclusive of the half-breed settlements. Their lawlessness was extreme, and he says:

"To recount the deeds of blood enacted around the wooden walls of Edmonton would be to fill a volume. Edmonton and Fort Pitt both stand within the war country of the Crees and Blackfeet and are consequently the scenes of many conflicts between these fierce and implacable enemies."

One case in particular is cited, which occurred in April, 1870, the year of his visit. "There a small party of Blackfeet Indians, men, women and children, were nearly exterminated by Crees at Edmonton. This attack," he writes, "occurred after the safety of these Indians had been purchased from the Crees by the officer of the Hudson Bay Company in charge at Edmonton, and a guard provided for their safe passage across the river. This guard, composed of French half-breeds from St. Albert, opened out to right and left when the attack commenced and did nothing towards saving the lives of the Blackfeet, who were nearly all killed or wounded."

In the report submitted to the authorities by Lieut. Butler, more detail is given of the Indian danger. There it is stated:

"The Blackfeet are especially hostile towards miners, and never hesitate to attack them, nor is the miner slow to retaliate; indeed, he has been too often the aggressor, and the records of gold discovery are full of horrible atrocities committed upon the red man."

"It has only been in the neighborhood of the forts of the Hudson Bay Company that continued washing for gold could be carried on. In the neighborhood of Edmonton, from three to twelve dollars of gold were frequently 'washed' in a single day by one man; but the miner is not satisfied with what he calls 'dirt washing' and craves for the more exciting work in the dry digging."

In 1883, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Butler, C.B. (the having since obtained that rank), and A. D. C. K., Queen Victoria, again visited Edmonton, this visit being thirteen years after gaining the impressions described in "The Great Lone Land." In his autobiography, Sir William Butler relates how on the second visit he ran into a real estate "boom" at Fort Edmonton and he quotes one or two instances of what was happening.

"Despite the snowstorm and a temperature below zero at Edmonton," says Sir William Butler, who as before, arrived at the Fort in November, "I found that a boom had just passed over that old fort, a trading station, and in this boom my recent acquaintance, Johnny Prudens, had had a part. Prudens had a farm near the Fort. The Edmonton boom had been started several hundreds of miles away, at Winnipeg, and Edmonton knew nothing about it. Suddenly a telegram arrived offering \$30,000 for Prudens' farm. Prudens was away fur-trading at Lac La Piche. What is to be done? A messenger cannot be got at less than \$200 who will go in search of Prudens. Meanwhile the telegraph operators see his way to a deal on his own account. He and another partner start out to meet Prudens and offer him \$6,000 for his farm. Prudens, knowing nothing of the \$30,000 limit. Then there is a long delay before the deeds of sale can be prepared and the money raised. At last this is effected and all the parties concerned go to Winnipeg to settle matters and pay the purchase money. By this time spring has come and the boom has subsided, the necessary dollars cannot be obtained; the operator has to put



In this issue in which "Progress" is the keynote, it may be fitting to refer to a recent example of the progress which the Bulletin has made. The above is an illustration of the new fast Goss printing press which this paper has recently installed and on which it is now being printed. The illustration shows the press as a three-deck machine, while as a matter of fact it ac-

tually is a four-decker, capable of printing a thirty-two page paper in one color or up to twenty-four pages with red lines, making it by far the largest press in Northern Alberta and the only color press in that section. The press was manufactured by the Goss Printing Press Co., of Chicago, one of the largest and best known printing press makers in the world.

made necessary by the large increase in the Bulletin's circulation and the growth in the size of the paper necessary to accommodate the volume of advertising and news. This paper is now equipped in a manner superior to many in larger cities and serving much larger constituencies and Bulletin subscribers and advertisers will benefit by our ability to give better service.

The new press marks a notable advance in the history of a newspaper which, established in 1880, has continued to grow in popularity until now possesses the unique distinction of being the only newspaper with twenty-four-hour telegraph service west of Winnipeg, with two editions daily and a semi-weekly to keep the public continually and efficiently informed as to home and world news.

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FACTORY TO HOME

FACTORY TO HOME

MASON & RISCH

The different ingredients in wood and metal that go to build Pianos and Player-Pianos have never been so scarce, the markets of the world of all such ingredients have never been so upset. But the Mason & Risch factory doors have been barred tight against the slightest quality compromise; "the Mason & Risch Piano of today stands for an individual and definite standard of VALUE."

Write for a free copy of our latest Booklet, "Inside Information." It tells you all about the Mason & Risch, it explains all that shows and all that doesn't, and makes plain the reason why Mason & Risch Pianos and Player-Pianos are known from Coast to Coast as "Canada's First and Foremost, The Best Built."

We have a slightly used upright piano, at one-half original price. Five organs, suitable makes, in first class condition, terms arranged.

MASON & RISCH Limited
10156 JASPER AVE. Phone 2436.
K. M. MacMillan, Local Manager.

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—Douglas Jerrold.

When you pack your grip to go away, be sure there's a book lying handily on top where you can get to it easily. No vacation outfit is complete without books. Put books on your vacation list and get them here.

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The Douglas Co., Ltd.
10032 JASPER

News of the District

RYLEY
Bulletin Correspondence.
Dominion Jubilee Service in the Presbyterian called forth a large congregation. Special music was furnished by the choir under the efficient leadership of Mr. Marshall. When the honor roll of the men at the front was read "God Save our Splendid Men" and "O Canada" were sung by the congregation standing. M. R. Gordon and H. H. MacPherson addressed the assembled people.

On July 4th Ryley district celebrated Dominion Day with a most successful Sports Day. The town was very creditably decorated with greens and bunting.

Thursday afternoon several hail stone showers passed over the district. The hail was of large size, but with a slight breeze, so no damage has been reported.

Mrs. MacIntyre of Edmonton, President of the Hobbekah Assembly, visited Cavell Hobbekah lodge and installed the officers on Thursday evening. Mrs. MacIntyre addressed the lodge in suitable terms. At the close a pleasant social hour was spent and refreshments were served.

Ryley, July 6th.

Mr. Zwart shipped a carload of cattle to Edmonton this week.

Quite a few from this point are going to the fair in Edmonton this week.

Mr. C. P. Stephens of Coono took his son to Edmonton July the 4th to the doctor to have his wound dressed. One of the neighbor women shot him in the leg with a rifle because he came across her land after she had warned him not to trespass.

The farmers' Association are shipping a carload of hogs to Edmonton today. Mr. McCallister is in charge.

Mrs. Harry Williams and children arrived this week to join her husband and will reside in Sangudo for the present.

Sangudo, July 7th.

Owing to so many fires this year berries will be very scarce.

John Bower has a splendid crop of yellow turnips this year.

Henry Schwaigt has a very fine vegetable garden this year.

Owing to the scarcity of rabbits this year, the coyotes are making some very bold raids on chicken houses.

Woodbend, July 6th.

STONY PLAIN.
Bulletin Correspondence.
James Malloch's family moved over from Edmonton to Stony Plain last week.

Miss E. B. Pattullo, teacher of Connet school, has gone to Edmonton to attend the summer school for teachers, held at the University.

Some damage from hail is reported from districts south and north-west of Stony Plain.

Blueberry school will be in session all summer, the holidays being taken during harvest time. A combined picnic and dance is to be held there the near future.

Stony Plain, July 7th.

Keeping Pace With The Times

Established 1892 and Gaining the Favor and Confidence of Our Customers More Each Year.

BLOWEY-HENRY CO.
EDMONTON, ALTA.

"THE LORWAY TO THE HOME BEAUTIFUL"

FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHINGS

ALBERTA'S LEADING FURNITURE STORE

BLOWEY-HENRY COMPANY

EDMONTON

The Caldonian was a vessel of 6 ton gross tonnage, built in 1882 and owned by the Messageries Maritimes of Paris.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

A successor in the premiership of the Dominion, Sir John Thompson, when unveiling Sir John A. Macdonald's statue at Hamilton, said: "Addressing the vast assemblage which is here to see this statue unveiled, I beseech that you will learn by looking upon this figure the lessons which he whom it represents desired that his countrymen should learn and practice; devotion to the interest of Canada, our country, and the determination that the banner of England shall continue to wave over this country as long as time shall last."

In like manner it was a Conservative force in the empire that he chiefly appealed to the statesmen of England. This was the dominant note in the noble tribute paid to him by Lord Rosebery, then secretary of state for foreign affairs, when unveiling the bust erected to his memory in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral the year after his death.

"We are gravely collecting," he said, "within this cathedral the Laurels and the Penates—the household gods—of our commonwealth. Up above these sleep Wellington and Nelson, those lords of war who preserved the empire; below here we have effigies of Dalley and Macdonald, who did so much to preserve it. We have not, indeed, their bodies. They rest more fully in the regions where they lived and labored; but here today we consecrate their memory and their example. We know nothing of party politics in Canada on this occasion. We recognize only this, that Sir John Macdonald had grasped the central idea, that the British Empire is the greatest secular agency for good now known to mankind, that that was the secret of his success, that he determined to die under it, and strove that Canada should live under it. It is a custom, I have heard, in the German army that, when new colors are presented to a regiment, the German emperor first, and then his prince and chiefs in their order, each drive a nail into the staff. I have sometimes been reminded of this practice in connection with the banner of our empire. Elizabeth and her heroes first drove their nails in, and so onward through the expansive eighteenth century, when our flag flashed everywhere, down to our own time, when we have not quailed nor shrunk. Yesterday it wrapped the corpse of Tennyson; today we drive one more nail in on behalf of Sir John Macdonald. This standard, so richly attested, imposes on us, the survivors, a solemn obligation. It would be nothing were it the mere symbol of violence and rapine, or even of conquest. It is what it is because it represents everywhere peace and civilization and commerce, the negation of narrowness and the gospel of humanity. Let us then, today, by the shrines of this signal statesman, once more remember our responsibility, and renew the resolution that, come what may, we will not flinch or fail under it."

Whatever other faults Macdonald may have had, he was no hypocrite. He made no pretence of a superhuman virtue in carrying on his work of governing Canada. He always said that it was an exceedingly difficult task, and he freely acknowledged the fact that he was sometimes reduced to great straits, and was compelled to do things that he would rather have left undone, while feeling bound to do the best he could with the material that came to hand. So he shut his eyes at times to doubtful things rather than lose a useful colleague; he condoned serious shortcomings in faithful followers, and helped to shield them when attacked; he grati-

fied vanities in weak men if by doing so he could gain support for large ends. He studied alike the strength and foibles of men and turned with consummate dexterity towards the accomplishments of his large purposes. But these sins are as old as politics. Are we to blame the leader or the conditions of public life—themselves a reflex of the average tone of society—which force the hands of the leader? A man with large patriotic plans in his mind finds his purposes thwarted or delayed by men whom he must either break or bend. Shall he adapt his methods to the human nature with which he has to deal, or give up the plans? For the moral idealist, confident in the ultimate triumph of right, and counting, in his large way, a thousand years but as one day, there is but one answer. For the practical politician, whose concern is with the interests of today or tomorrow, the answer often is nearly as ambiguous as the response of an ancient oracle. In that ambiguity Macdonald found latitude for a wide range of action. The arts of the politician were ingrained in his very nature and habits of thought as the natural result of long years spent amid the intrigues of provincial politics. To some it even seemed as if the skilful playing of the political game and the out-manoeuvring of an opponent gave him as much satisfaction as did success in gaining the end to which all this was subsidiary.

He has said that he was no hypocrite. Even his own personal shortcomings he was wont to refer to with humorous frankness. On one occasion in the earlier stages of his career when he had been violently attacked in the columns of the Globe by his chief political opponent for some lapse into intemperance, his only rejoinder was to tell a large gathering of electors that, granting the truth of what had been said, he knew that they would any day prefer "John A. drunk to George Brown sober." The story was current, too, that when D'Arcy McGee, first joined his government Macdonald solemnly warned him that he (McGee) must reform his habits, since "no cabinet could afford to carry two drunkards."

In a somewhat similar vein he would at times refer to demands which he occasionally made upon his followers to support doubtful proceedings which in some way stood related to party interests. The late Principal Grant, the head of Queen's University, was one of his strongest and most ardent supporters in the Confederation of Canada, in his railway policy, and in other great measures. But there came a time when with all the goodwill in the world he could not continue his support. "How I wish," Sir John said to him one day at a social gathering, "that you would be a steady friend of mine." "But, Sir John, I have always supported you when I felt you were right." "My dear man," said the premier, with a friendly touch and a humorous twinkle of the eye, "I have no use for that species of friendship."

Throughout the whole course of his official life Macdonald was a poor man. His case is not exceptional. It has been a common lot of the largest figures in the public life of Canada. A new country has no large class of men with fixed wealth and hereditary position, such as exists in older lands, to be drawn upon for public service performed merely as a matter of public duty, or for the honors which it brings. Even if such a class did exist the democratic spirit of the people does not favor the absorption of political power by the wealthy alone. The

public life of Canada has been largely recruited from the ranks of professional, commercial or industrial ability. But in this, as in other things, it is impossible to serve two masters. The business of a professional or commercial man must suffer when he gives his time and best thought to the service of the public. This difficulty is accentuated in Canada, as compared with England, by the vast size of the country, which compels the man who devotes himself to parliamentary life to remain for months together far removed from his business interests. The result is that political success has usually gone hand in hand with narrowness of private means. The circumstance that nearly all of Canada's premiers have so far been poor men is, from more than one point of view, an honor to the country and the men—to the country which gives an equality of opportunity to merit irrespective of fortune—to the men, no one of whom has used his position as a means of enriching himself. Nor is the fact without its gains to balance manifest disadvantages.

SUNNYSIDE.

Bulletin Correspondence.
Despite the poor weather the Sunnyside hall was well filled on June 29th, when "Captain Racket" was played.

The interior of the hall, which was under Mr. E. Sleep's management, was most artistically arranged and designed, in respectful tribute, resulting in an Aladdin's Palace.

Mr. Harvey Coburn, as Captain Racket, is a new player to everyone around here, and proved he can play a difficult part with great skill. He was ever on the alert and did excellent work.

Miss M. Thompson was never so charming, so beautiful or so thorough, as she appeared on this occasion. In her part as Charles Dalroy, the beautiful and charming wife of Captain Bob Racket, she could not have been surpassed, and held her audience admirably.

Mr. Fred Dale as Uncle Obadiah, was the "whole chess," and Mr. Fred Dale was the cleverest actor on the stage.

Mrs. R. Mellick had the most difficult part as the homely wife of Timothy Tolman. She handled herself in her usual clever and inimitable style. As her husband, Mr. Fred Jeffery was very strong, and well depicted the character of the henpecked husband.

Harold Jeffery as Mr. Dalroy, was as confident and expressive as ever. Mrs. Kemp was good in the role of maid. The dainty little favorite came up to expectations, and Jack Keating as the Valet was on to his job and kept the audience thinking.

The rest of the program was enjoyable, especially the stage favorite, Mr. O. Weiss, who woke up everyone in "If Enock the Lout of Kelly."

Miss Thompson is on holidays. She will spend her vacation at Stromie, Hughenden and Calgary, returning to Sunnyside for another year, in August.

Mrs. R. Mellick is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. Rosenberger, at Aldridge. "Captain Racket" will be staged again soon at Sunnyside.

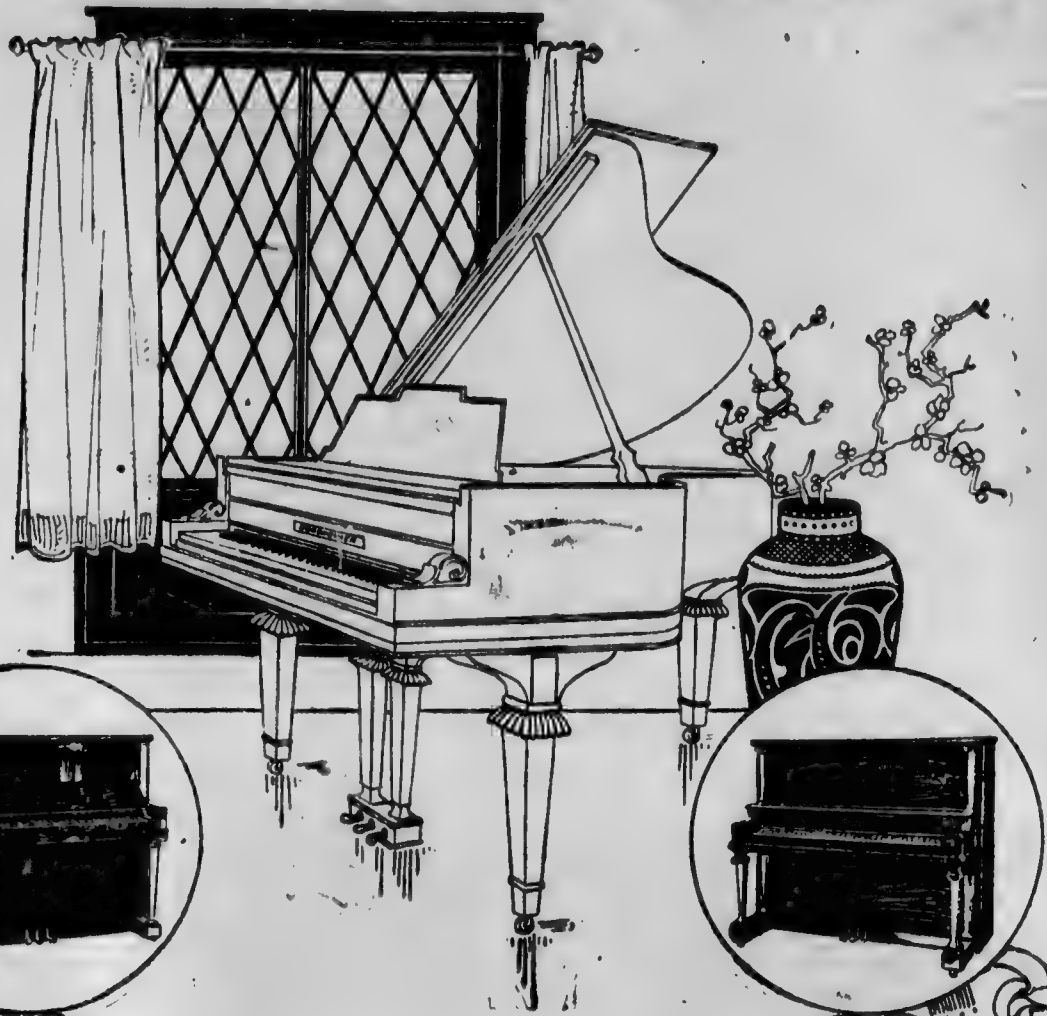
J. Oliver, of New Lunnnon, had a somewhat serious accident to his car on Friday evening while motoring to the hall.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Gabbey (nee Miss Ronie Bell) have taken up residence in Sunnyside, July 5th.

TWO BROTHERS DROWN

Chatham, Ont., July 9.—James and Walter Brown, brothers, 19 and 17 years old, respectively, who were employed on a farm in Raleigh township, were drowned late Sunday in a dredge cut on concession five.

NORDHEIMER PIANOS



The Pianos of Quality

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Surety Creates Confidence

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THE LABORATORY

That guess work may be eliminated and accurate knowledge assured we built and have maintained one of the finest equipped private laboratories on the Coast. This is a prime factor in testing incoming materials that we use in manufacturing. Good paint is not made with inferior goods. Tests are also made during process of manufacture and the finished product must rigidly conform to the established standards.

MECHANICAL TESTERS

Chemicals and retorts are but the first of the proving processes. Varnish particularly requires machine tests to establish its valuable qualities of hardness and elasticity. Viscometers make possible absolute uniformity in thickness, or body, and in working qualities. Filtering machines insure perfectly clear, clean products.

WOOD PANEL TESTS

Small wood panels are varnished with BAPCO FLOOR VARNISH and used by our travelling men in demonstrating. To quote from the panel itself: "Test the sample. Jump on it—no heel marks. Hammer it—



PRUDENTIAL WALL FINISH AND PORCELITE ENAMEL Were Used
Exclusively in This Magnificent Hotel, the Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C.

dents the wood, no mar on varnish. Pour icy water on it—unaffected. Dip it in boiling water—unaffected." We KNOW the Varnish.

OTHERS THAT KNOW

Bapco products are used with satisfaction by the Governments, Dominion and Provincial, the leading Railway and Steamship Companies and other large users. If Bapco fills their requirements, might it not well fill yours?

TO THE PAINT-BUYING PUBLIC

The underlying purpose of this advertisement is to show the user of paint products that every safeguard is thrown around the production of Bapco products to make the quality the highest that is humanly possible.

We are making simply a cold statement of fact when we say that we are as well equipped for making good paint as any factory anywhere. There are others larger in size, but while one hundred machines will turn out more paint than fifty, the quality will not be any better. Our machinery is modern, our men are skilled and our capital ample to secure the lowest prices for raw materials. The paint you buy from outside may not be produced under half so favorable auspices. Disabuse your mind of the idea that "home made" necessarily inferior. That outside paint, too, is "home made" to some one in some town. Is it not better for your own civic pride and self-interest to buy goods "home made" in YOUR town than those "home made" in the OTHER fellow's home town?

British America Paint Company, Limited

Victoria

Vancouver

Calgary

Edmonton

Edmonton Packing Firms Pay Out Annually To Farmers of Province Sums Totalling Nine Million Dollars

Edmonton and District Has Made Immense Strides in Packing Industry in Past Decade, and Now Stands at Top as Big Packing Centre — Three Big Firms Have Gone Ahead Rapidly in Their Growth Owing to the Magnificent Supply.

The development of the packing business in Edmonton is of comparatively recent date, especially when it is considered in the light of its present large proportions. While there were several smaller establishments operating here earlier, it was not until the advent of the Swift people, a little over ten years ago, that Edmonton began to fill its place as a big packing centre.

With Edmonton as the centre of a magnificent mixed farming community, it was natural that the business should make rapid gains here, and now Edmonton is in the position of having the biggest packing centre in Western Canada.

The aggregate amount paid annually to the farmers of the province by the three Edmonton firms is over nine million dollars, while the weekly payroll totals over twenty thousand dollars.

The advantage to the farmer of a ready and convenient home market for his live stock and the encouragement thus afforded to mixed farming, will be at once apparent.

THE SWIFT COMPANY

The Swift Canadian Packing Plant is one of the most progressive and enterprising business concerns in the province of Alberta.

Established in Edmonton in 1908 in a very modest and unpretentious fashion, it has gone on steadily growing and extending its influence until at the present time its name is a household word not only throughout the Dominion and across the line into the United States, but also to Great Britain and the continent of Europe, a very considerable trade being carried in with France and Italy.

Some idea of the growth of the concern may be formed from the fact that when it started here, the clerical staff numbered three individuals, while today the general executive of the Edmonton firm consists of no less than one hundred and twenty members.

Much of the success of the firm is due to the ability and energy of C. H. Bradley, the capable and courteous general manager, who has been with the company since its inception in Edmonton nine years ago.

The Edmonton establishment is the headquarters of the firm for the western territories with branches in Vancouver, Victoria, Nelson and Calgary, and controls all the business west of the centre of Saskatchewan.

Weekly Payroll. The weekly payroll amounts to ten thousand dollars, all of which circulates in Edmonton, while the amount expended in the purchase of cattle, hogs and sheep in the year 1916 was four million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, this large amount of money going directly into the pockets of the farmers of Alberta.

The Swift Co. handles not only the ordinary products usually associated with packing plant industries, but also butter, eggs and poultry. The butter-making is conducted in the new creamery on the Hudson's Bay Reserve, near the Victoria high school, and is already assuming large proportions.

The poultry section constitutes a very important portion of the business of the firm and at the present time the building where this industry is housed is being considerably enlarged, and when completed will afford accommodation for feeding and fattening seven thousand five hundred birds every ten days. This extension is expected to be in full working order by the first of September next.

Another very large building is to be commenced immediately, the construction of which will give a considerable amount of employment. This is to be a four-story brick and concrete structure and is designed mainly for the improved accommodation and comfort of the employees. It will contain bathrooms, dressing rooms with separate locker for each employee, rest and recreation rooms, lunch rooms, as well as superintendent's offices and offices for twelve Dominion government inspectors. There will also be emergency hospital accommodation with first aid appliances and an experienced official in charge. The estimated cost of this building is fifty thousand dollars.

The company is at present installing a five hundred horse power boiler to cope with the requirements of their ever-increasing business.

The Swift Co. have their own refrigerator cars and so perfect is their transport organization that their products, including fresh butter and eggs, are on the coast markets on the fourth day after being shipped from here.

Visitors are welcome to the premises at all times and are shown through the building with pleasure. This week, when so many strangers are in the city taking in the fair, special arrangements will be made to enable all who wish to see for themselves the extensive and complicated machinery, as well as the interesting processes of curing and packing adopted by this enterprising firm.

P. BURNS CO.

The Edmonton branch of the P. Burns Co., Ltd., was started here about thirteen years ago. It consisted of one small slaughterhouse and a meat shop, employing altogether eight hands and working four horses. In the year 1908, the business had increased to such an extent as to necessitate the employment of no less than seventy-five horses. The chief factor that contributed towards this abnormal increase was the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway through Western Canada—the P. Burns Co. securing the entire meat contract for all the construction camps from Battle River to Prince Rupert.

The enormous volume of business involved by this exclusive contract, necessitated almost continuous enlargement and extension of premises and plants, which in turn enabled the firm to operate on a still larger scale, and extend their influence over a wider domain. The present building was completed in 1913, and the company has quite recently made arrangements for yet another addition, on which the workmen are already engaged.

The company has two still larger branches at Calgary and Vancouver, all fitted with the most modern appliances, as well as branches and markets in Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Le Pas and even in the distant Yukon.

In addition to its Canadian and American business, the firm does a very large European trade, mainly with Great Britain and France, the business with the latter country hav-

ing increased immensely since the outbreak of the war.

Other Lines of Produce. The company deals extensively in butter, cheese, eggs, fish and poultry, the Shamrock brand of these commodities, as well as of the hams, bacon, lard etc., enjoying a world-wide reputation. They have special facilities for dealing with poultry, as there is a large fattening station for this purpose.

All animals handled by this firm are subjected to a strict inspection by the Dominion government officials, and if there is the slightest appearance of disease or taint, the animal is rejected. And here an important question arises. This government inspection takes place on the premises of the company after the animals have been purchased and paid for. This looks like beginning at the wrong end, say members of the staff. The proper time and place for such inspection would naturally seem to be at the farm and before purchase, they point out. In this matter the buyer seems to have a distinct grievance, and as it is the consumer who ultimately makes good the loss sustained by the original purchaser, it is a matter of public interest, they say,

which might profitably engage the attention of the Dominion government. The weekly payroll of the P. Burns Co. is in the neighborhood of nine thousand dollars—a very considerable sum for a city like Edmonton, with only too few industries. The firm paid three million eight hundred thousand dollars last year for the live stock purchased by them from the farmers of Alberta.

Situated within easy reach of the exhibition grounds, a visit to the P. Burns premises will be of interest to strangers and patrons of the fair.

GAINERS, LIMITED

Though not operating on quite such a large scale as its two bigger brothers, the firm of Gainers Limited, is a thriving and up to date concern. The Gainer family has been identified with the live stock industry and meat industry in Western Canada for more than a quarter of a century. The senior member of the firm, John

Gainer, is an old timer of the former city of Strathcona, where he first started in the meat business on Railway street in 1891. After two years he moved to Whyte avenue and continued there till he established the present plant on 80th avenue and 96th St. fifteen years ago. While in Whyte avenue, he embarked in the live stock export trade, shipping large consignments of hogs to British Columbia.

Like many other big concerns, Gainers Limited sprang from small beginnings, with only a few hands engaged at first. Today they give employment to a staff of from sixty to seventy workers. Their disbursements for wages, fuel, etc., amount to close on ten thousand dollars per month, which constitutes a very considerable asset to the revenues of Strathcona.

The firm handles about twenty-five thousand animals in the year, realising for the farmers of Alberta the handsome total of over a million dollars annually. Practically all this stock is purchased within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of Edmonton.

There are two buyers continually engaged in purchasing stock for this firm. These representatives deal with farmers and drovers from all parts of northern and central Alberta and always endeavor to find a market for the stock brought in by their patrons. Gainers Limited are staunch supporters of Edmonton's new stock yards, where they purchase about half their supplies.

Gainers state that the supply of stock throughout the province is quite as good as in previous years, with the possible exception of sheep, which seem to show a slight falling off. The exceptionally high prices of stock prevailing for some time past is not due to any shortage in the supply, they say but rather to increased demand in the European markets, consequent on the exigencies of the war situation.

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Leading Jewelers, Watchmakers, Opticians and Engravers.

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1885 - 1917

32 Years of Undisputed Supremacy in the Canadian Tailoring World

The House of Hobberlin, Limited

Organized by Canadians for Canadians

THE history of the House of Hobberlin Limited dates back thirty-two years. It was in 1885 the business had its inception. The beginnings were small, as is frequently the case with undertakings that afterwards assume large proportions. During all this period Hobberlin tailoring has taken an undisputed lead in Toronto. There has never been any question on this point.

Rather more than twelve years ago the question came to Mr. A. M. Hobberlin, founder of the House, why not give to the men of the Dominion, as a whole, the opportunity to wear Hobberlin tailored-to-measure clothes? Mr. Hobberlin has always acted on the axiom of Thomas Carlyle, "To resolve is to do," and once obsessed with the conviction that the plan was practicable, he organized the business so that this speedily became operative.

It is this singleness of purpose that has, in large measure, brought success to the House of Hobberlin Limited, and which makes it possible for it to enter this war year, 1917, as the largest and most perfectly organized special order tailoring house in Canada.

A decade, and rather more, of this greater Hobberlin business has been reached. Hobberlin tailoring, through the firm's 1,300 agents, is sold today in every province in the Dominion. The volume of sales has reached a figure hardly dreamed of 12 years ago—giving the House of Hobberlin Limited the undisputed premier position in made-to-measure men's clothes the wide country over.

The emphasis may be put on men's clothes, as the efforts and thoughts of the House have been exclusively along these lines. The wider field of men's wear has carried no temptations. Nor has there been added to the making of men's clothes that of women's tailoring, subtle though the suggestion has been betimes. The field of men's tailoring, if the work is to be done right, has been large enough for the best energies of any one house, resolved on attaining the highest success. And this is the Hobberlin goal.

MADE-TO-MEASURE
AND
READY-FOR-SERVICE
CLOTHES



10171 101st St.,
EDMONTON

THE HOUSE of HOBBERLIN
LIMITED

A. G. CALDER,
Manager



EDMONTON EXHIBITION DAILY PROGRAM

Fair Tips To Fair Visitors

DON'T leave town without first buying one of our reliable Kodaks, and so bring back reminders of the pleasant times you had.

OUT-OF-DOORS do your letter writing with one of our up-to-date Fountain Pens.

UWILL also want interesting books to read—the latest of every description can be had at our store.

GOING any distance, you will need a supply of Stationery for your letter writing. We keep the best.

LEAVE your office supplied with all necessary articles, such as Account Books, Pens, Ink, etc.

ARTICLES such as Note Books, Pocket Books, Purses of every description can be had here.

SCHOOLS should get our price list before the holidays, and thus be ready to start work first day of reopening.

CAN you match our store for good quality and moderate prices?

ON your return to the city you are bound to call to us again after seeing what good value we always give.

The Douglas Co., Ltd.

10632 Jasper Ave.

The Alexander-Hilpert Fur Co.

LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FURS10827 Jasper Ave. W.
Scott Block
Edmonton, Alta.

**Are The Fur
Headquarters**

And can offer you inducements in Handsome Furs and Fur Coats

FURS STORED AND REPAIRED

The Best Event on the Program

**Smoke A
Cyclo or Busch
CIGAR**

AND WEAR THE SMILE OF SATISFACTION.

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE OF BARGAINS THE
YEAR AROUND—ALL STAR CAST

**Bell Pianos, Masters Pianos
- Victrolas and Phonolas -**

We invite visitors to the Fair to Call at Our Store

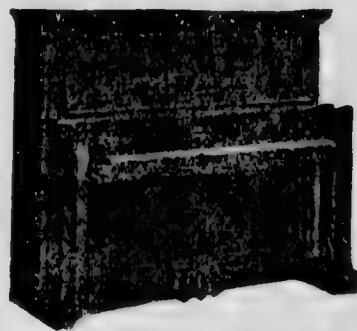
We invite your inspection of our
10524 Jasper Ave.

Bead Department

Our stock of Beads is the largest in the West.

The Masters Piano Co.

10524 JASPER AVE.



"WILLIS" MISSION STYLE M.

10028 109th St., Edmonton.

Exhibition Visitors!

Owing to the ever increasing demand for "Canada's Best" Pianos, The WILLIS, and the difficulty of obtaining sufficient material of the quality used in the manufacture of these pianos, it has been impossible for us to secure a selection of "Willis" and "Knabe" Pianos for our exhibit this year. We cordially invite you to visit us at our office and warehouses during your stay in Edmonton and will be pleased to demonstrate the superiority of Willis and Knabe & Co. Pianos to you there. Come and see us and use our accommodation as your own during the exhibition.

**WILLIS & CO., PIANOS
HILL & SCOTT**

Phone 6445.

To-day's Program at the Exhibition

Wednesday is Citizens' Day at the Fair, and with a civic half holiday, the attendance promises to be the biggest of the week. The management promises to put on a big program both afternoon and evening, and with fine weather there should be no end of pleasure for men and women of all tastes.

In the evening there will be a repetition of the Sons of the Empire before the grandstand, and all the platform attractions will be given.

Program, Edmonton Exhibition, Wednesday, July 11th.

2:30—Attractions in front of the Grand Stand:

Gruber's Trained Animals
Ramona Ortiz, wire equilibrist
Belclair Brothers
Karsakoff Ballet
Willhat Comedy Four

Waterston Brothers

The Shipmans

4:00—Katherine Stinson, America's most famous aviator, who since her appearance in Edmonton last summer has won fresh laurels both on the American continent and in the Orient.

Judging of Light Horses Before the Grand Stand

Time.	Class.	2:50	106 Children's Turnouts.
2:00	108 Harness Pony, exceeding 12 hands.	3:15	285 Six-horse Teams.
	115 Harness Pony, Championship.		293 Humane Society Special.
2:10	68 Pair Racers.	3:25	89 Tandems.
2:15	117 Best Girl Rider.	3:30	91 Ladies' Hunters.
2:25	76 Carriage Singles, over 14.2.	3:45	94 High Jump.
2:40	56 Saddle Horse, exceeding 14.2.	4:00	Flight by Miss Stinson.
Time.	Class.		

Program for the "Sons of the Empire"

Opening Scene—Indians surrounding campfires in front of their tepees.
1—Entry of State Trumpeters; N.W.M.P. The Assembly.
2—Entry of Generals and Admirals.
3—Entry of Detachments from India, Canada, South Africa, Ireland, Scotland, West Indies, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Australia, Egypt.
4—Trooping of Colors.

5—Entry of Sailors representing England, carrying the largest Union Jack ever shown in Western Canada.
6—Unfurl the Flag.
7—Rule Britannia.
8—Three Cheers for the King.
9—March past of all Detachments.

GOD SAVE THE KING

THE BIGGEST EVENT OF THE DAY

The Latest Official War Film—

**SMASHING THE
HINDENBURG LINE**

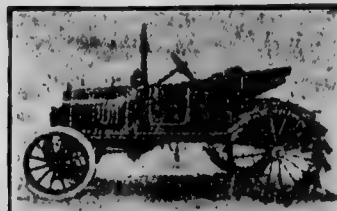
The Greatest War Pictures Ever Shown in Edmonton at the

MONARCH THEATRE

THE WESSAX TRACTFORD

Visit Our Exhibition Tent on the Grounds

The "WESSAX TRACTFORD" quickly turns your "Ford" into a practical hard-working farm tractor—always ready to do a hard day's work, equal to the work of four horses; and then, in a short time, changed back ready for the family to use the car for pleasure.



Comes Complete With All
Attachments Easy to Attach
— Complete Instructions —
\$200.00 F.O.B. EDMONTON

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Sole Distributor.

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DELCO SERVICE

the most economical and efficient electric lighting
plant available for the farmer or town merchant,
besides doing all light power work around the farm.

Visit Our Exhibit in Manufacturers' Building at the Fair.

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WRITE FOR CIRCULARS TO

Home Electric Light and Power Co.

Alberta Block, Phone 5115, Jasper Ave.
EDMONTON, ALTA.



"CASH IN ON YOUR VISIT TO THE FAIR"

It will not be complete if you fail to pay us a visit.

THE HUTTON FURNITURE CO.
are making special concessions in all
lines during Fair Week. No matter
what your needs are in the Furniture
Line, come here first. Special atten-
tion given to country orders.

**The Hutton Furniture
COMPANY**

10520 Jasper.

Phone 1306

Heintzman & Co., Ltd.

**Ye
Olde
Firme**



**67
Years
Service**

Visitors to Edmonton Exhibition; call and see the famous Heintzman & Co. Pianos and Player-Pianos in the Manufacturers' Building or at our Show Rooms, 10153 Jasper Ave., next to Johnston-Walkers.

Heintzman & Co., Ltd.

W. J. DAVIS
Phone 1621. Manager, Northern Alberta.

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**McLAUGHLIN
MOTOR CARS**

In Manufacturers Bldg.



Sewing Machines

New Gourlay, lifetime guarantee... \$65
New Williams, 20-year guarantee... \$45
New Model, 10-year guarantee... \$35
Goodrich, 10-year guarantee... \$25
At \$5.00 per month.

Expert Repairing

Edison Diamond Disc
Phonographs; and up... \$137.50
Edison Diamond Amberola's
and up... \$40
At \$5.00 per month.

SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS

Gourlay's Music Store

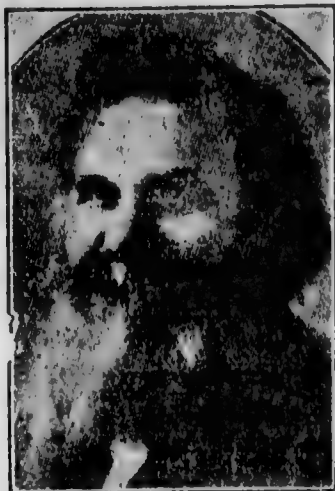
Phone 5544, 10239 Jasper Ave.
Opposite Hudson's Bay



P
S C

CHIROPRACTIC

The Golden Gateway to Health

D. D. PALMER
(Deceased)

Discovered the basic principles of Chiropractic in 1895. Its crude practice followed until 1903 at which time his son, B. J. Palmer, D.C., Ph.C., began to formulate the discovery. D. D. Palmer's name now stands emblazoned upon the page of Humanity's History, as those of Morse, Valenti, Edison, Bell and Wright. Millions of patients, and over 6,000 Chiropractors now pay tribute to the wonders of this great Health Giving Science, which is was his privilege to discover.

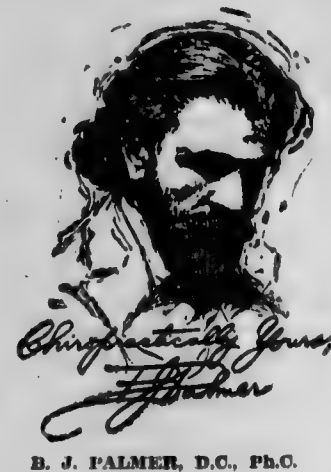
CHIROPRACTIC (KI-RO-PRAK-TIK): A PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE and ART of things natural, and a system of adjusting displaced vertebrae of the spinal column with the bare hands for the elimination of the cause of disease.

PHILOSOPHY: Knowledge of the manner in which vital body functions are performed; to give reasons that will prove that spinal adjustment is necessary to eliminate the disease the displacement causes.

SCIENCE: Accumulated, established knowledge of principles and rules regarding the functions of living tissues in health and disease, systematized and comprehended from ascertained facts

ART OF CHIROPRACTIC: Ability to give a spinal adjustment that will release compression of nerves coming through between the bones.

Fifty years ago Chiropractic was undiscovered. Today you have the privilege of restoring your health through this safe and harmless science. The people of today are looking for a science that is constructive. The old method of destroying tissue with drugs and knife to eliminate disease is destructive. To adjust the cause of disorder and allow nature to rebuild the tissue is constructive. Chiropractic is constructive!

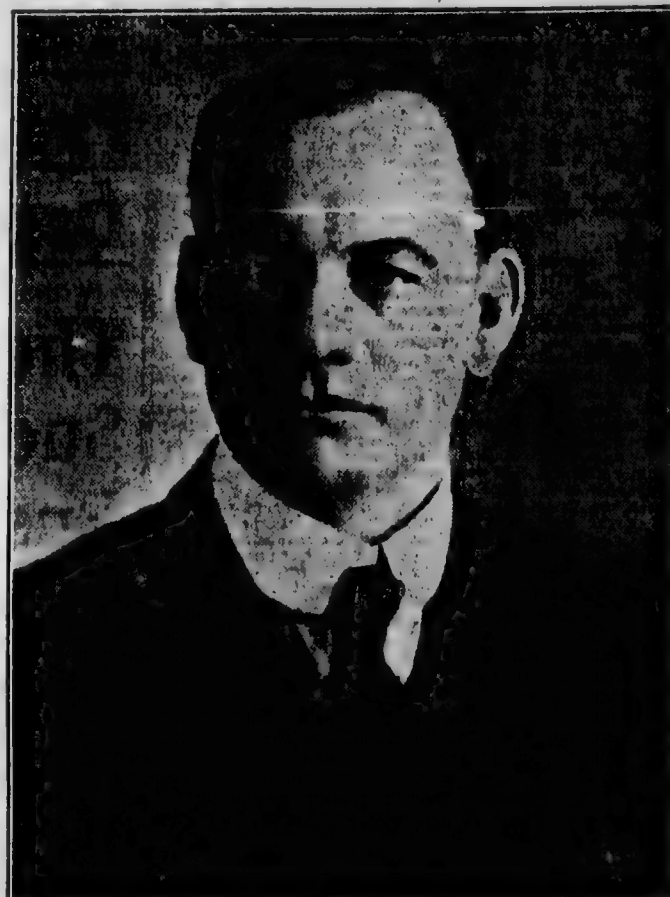


B. J. PALMER, D.C., Ph.C.

President and Developer of the Palmer School of Chiropractic (Fountain Head) who has donated his whole life to the development of the Science, Art and Philosophy of Chiropractic. His object is to educate the world to the rightfulness of Chiropractic as the coming health science.

What Is Chiropractic?

It is a scientific method of adjusting the cause of "dis-ease" without drugs or instruments, based on a correct knowledge of anatomy, and especially the nervous system. The Chiropractic idea is that the cause of "dis-ease" is in the person afflicted, and the adjustment in correcting the wrong that is producing it. The function of every organ in the body is controlled by mental impulses from the brain, which it transmits through the nerves. Any impingement of these nerves interfering with the transmission of mental impulses results in an abnormal function called "dis-ease." This interference is produced by subluxated vertebrae pressing upon nerves as they pass out from the spinal cord. The trained adjuster is able to locate the point of obstruction or interference, and by means of adjusting the subluxated vertebrae, corrects the cause, and normal condition, or health, is the result.



JOHN F. HARRIS, D.C., Ph.C.

In view of the wonderful strides that are being made by the use of Spinography, I have just completed the installation of a

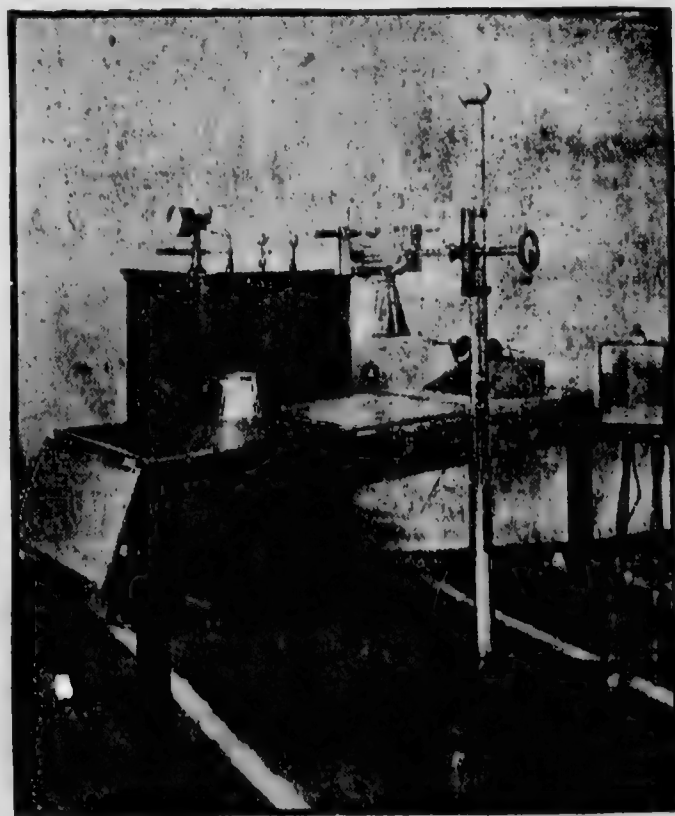
SPECIAL MEYER X-RAY APPARATUS

Which is used to X-Ray the spine, thereby eliminating all question of doubt in Chiropractic analysis and which is another forward step in the science of Chiropractic.

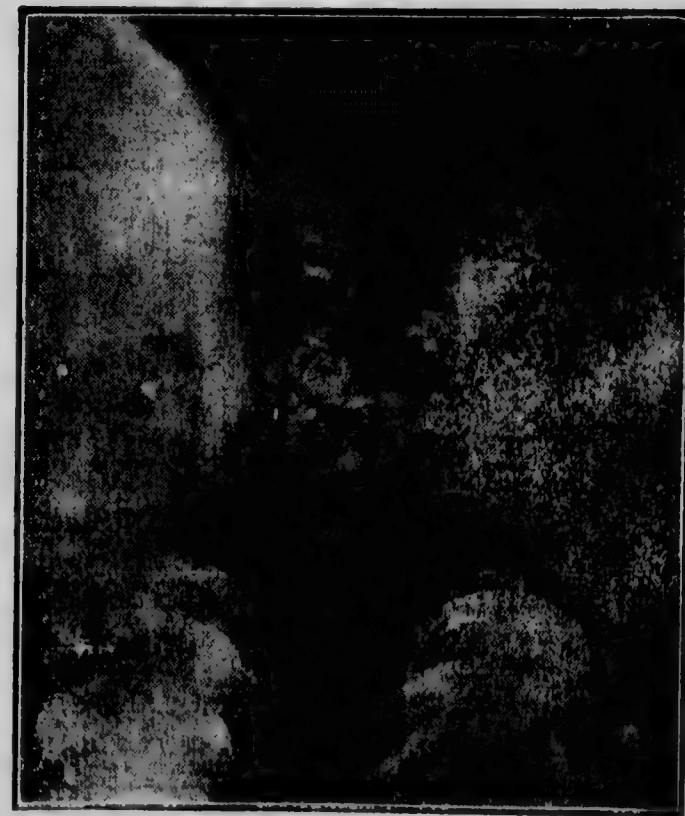
Previous to the recent work in Roentgenology, which has brought forth a new place of X-Ray work, and for which we must credit the science of Chiropractic, as it is through the collective efforts of this great science that Spinography (X-Ray of the spine) has been developed and perfected, all analysis of the spine to locate the subluxated vertebrae which were causing so-called "disease" were determined by palpitation and nerve tracing with the Chiropractor's trained fingers.

This method is highly satisfactory in most cases, but very often cases present themselves with subluxations so complicated that an accurate analysis is impossible, in all such cases an X-Ray of the spine is indispensable. In such cases, the X-Ray picture is the only reliable method of securing a correct analysis, as the picture enables us to see the spinal segments exactly as they are in the patient and to determine precisely which vertebrae are subluxated (slightly misplaced) and are causing bodily disease. This gives a basis upon which to work unerringly, knowing that results will be forthcoming in practically every case where an X-Ray picture of the spine has been made and adjustments are given strictly in accordance with the readings of the X-Ray photograph.

If you have taken Chiropractic adjustments and have not gotten the results you expected, do not blame the science of Chiropractic or your Chiropractor, but have an X-Ray picture taken of your spine and locate the exact point that is CAUSING your trouble, and results will be forthcoming.



A Spinal X-Ray Apparatus for Taking Pictures of the Spine.



A Picture of the Spine in the Neck or Cervical Region Showing a Displaced Vertebrae (to the right).



WHAT IS CHIROPRACTIC THEORY?

Chiropractors assume that in consequence of mal-positioned vertebral segments, the openings between the vertebrae, through which the spinal nerves pass, are affected; that in this way the nerves are impinged; and that such compression is the cause of the majority of all diseases. This condition is called "subluxation" of the vertebral unit, which means that the articular surfaces of these bony units are more or less out of alignment. To realign these bones the Chiropractor uses nothing but his bare hands to deliver a particular thrust, thus releasing the pressure of harder substances from the nerve trunks to restore normal nerve tension to individual nerve fibres.



JOHN F. HARRIS, D.C., Ph.C.

Office 323 Tegler Block, Edmonton

P.S.—We do not use drugs, osteopathy, massage, electric vibrators or adjuncts of any kind. Just Pure, Unadulterated Chiropractic. If you want the best in the Art, Science and Philosophy of Chiropractic, See Us.

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Canada in 1867 and 1917

On July 1, 1917, Canada celebrated the jubilee of Confederation—the completion of the first fifty years of the Dominion. The date finds Canada with a record of achievements and resources such as few young countries possess, and it finds her also growing herself into the world's struggle for liberty in a way that sets the final seal of nationhood on her brow. It is a fitting time to pass in brief review the more remarkable of these achievements and sources.

National Boundaries
In 1867, Canada comprised four provinces, embracing a narrow strip along the Lower Lakes and the St. Lawrence, with a limited frontage on the Atlantic.
In 1917, there are nine provinces and a large unorganized territory, embracing half a continent, stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the United States to the Pole.
The greatest single factor in the growth of Canada, has been the opening up of the west, which the extension in political control made possible.
In 1867, Canada embraced an area of 540,000 square miles, with a population of 3,600,000.
In 1917 her area measured 3,739,865 square miles, with a population of about 7,600,000.

Immigration
In 1867, immigration was small and sporadic; before 1900 it has increased to 20,000—45,000 annually; in 1913 it reached 402,000; and in 1914, 385,000.
Canada has since 1900 taken the place of the United States as the chief magnet for old-world migration. Agriculture: the backbone of Canadian industry.
Wheat crop of 1871, under 17,000,000 bushels; crop of 1915, 426,746,000 bushels; crop of 1916, 320,000,000 bushels.
In 1871 less than 2,000,000 acres were sown to wheat; today the acreage in Saskatchewan alone is 8,500,000, and the total for all Canada is close upon 16,000,000.
Oats in 1871 yielded 42,500,000 bushels; in 1915 523,884,000 bushels. Barley in 1871 yielded 11,500,000 bushels; in 1915, 60,499,000 bushels. Hay in 1871 yielded under 4,000,000 tons; in 1916 nearly 15,000,000 tons.

Retail Businesses For Sale

GENERAL STORE on Main Line of G.T.P., east of Edmonton; good town and surrounding country; stock about \$7,000, fixtures about \$1,000; turn over about \$20,000; good profits.
GROCERY in good location in the city, stock and fixtures about \$1,300, turn over \$12,000 annually, all cash, showing net profit of over \$1,000; rent \$18. This is an excellent proposition for any one requiring a small business.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS, good town on Main Line of C.P.R., east of Edmonton; stock about \$6,000, fixtures \$200; turn over \$17,000, oil cash; rent \$20, including rooms above; net profit, 1916, \$3,000. Business can easily be increased. \$3,000 cash, balance 6, 12, 18, 24 months. WE HAVE 70 good businesses for sale today. It will pay you to get in touch with us if you want a good going business.

WHYTE & CO., LTD.

Phone 5856. Business Brokers. 111 Brown Bldg.

Capital City Box Co.

LIMITED

Manufacturers of all kinds

WOODEN BOXES AND CRATES

LOCK CORNER BOXES A SPECIALTY.
BUTTER BOXES AND SHOOKS, EGG CASES, SHIPPING CASES, AERATED WATER CASES, ETC.

NEIL MCINTYRE, Manager.

Phone 71409. Edmonton, Alta. P.O. Box 1257

The total value of Canadian field crops in the last 15 years alone has risen from \$158,000,000 in 1901 to \$841,000,000 in 1915.

Live Stock Increases
1871 1916
Horses 336,743 2,990,686
Milch Cows 1,251,209 2,603,345
Other Cattle 1,373,081 3,326,519
Swine 1,368,083 3,814,672
The total value of live stock has increased by three times in the last fifteen years alone, i.e., from \$268,000,000 in 1901 to over \$800,000,000 in 1916.

Butter
The production of home-made butter in 1870 was 74,190,584 lb.; in 1910 it was 137,110,200 lb. The quantity of factory-made butter in 1916 was 79,646,393 lbs.

Factory-made cheese, of which there was very little in 1870, now shows an annual production of about 200,000,000 lbs.
The exportable surplus of Canadian agricultural products in 1868-70 was only \$13,000,000; in 1916-17 it was \$480,000,000.

Fisheries
Total value of catch in 1870, \$6,577,391; in 1915, \$31,264,631.

Minerals
Value of annual products has grown from \$10,000,000 to \$137,000,000 within forty years.

Forestry
Value of log products in 1871, \$34,156,483; at present about \$175,000,000.

Manufactures
There were few manufactures in 1868; today the annual product is valued at over \$1,300,000,000. Such products as wood pulp, automobiles, electrical apparatus, coke, and electric lighting were unknown in 1868, but now run into a value of many millions annually. Other evidences of remarkable growth may be quoted as follows:

	1871	1915
Iron and steel	\$ 2,802,280	\$ 48,848,049
Foundry products	7,250,531	36,702,299
Meat products	3,786,002	78,631,120
Sugar, refined	4,132,700	87,782,235
Flour and grain mill products	39,135,919	112,525,320
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	6,942,490	40,772,214
Smelting	286,000	52,762,106
Clothing (factory product)	11,931,464	55,974,061
Car works	512,000	24,931,042
Tobacco	2,435,343	28,987,250
Paper	1,071,851	29,386,535
Cottons	781,606	26,512,969

Transportation
The magnificent waterways of Canada provided the earliest means of communication. In 1868 about \$20,000,000 had been expended on their improvement by canals; to date the expenditures on canals exceed \$106,000,000.

The achievement of Canada in railway building, however, overshadows her canals, as shown by the following statistics of progress:

	1867-76	1915
Mileage	2,278	35,582
Capital	\$257,035,188	\$1,875,810,928
Freight handled (tons)	5,670,836	101,393,989
Passengers carried	5,190,416	46,342,035

Three great transcontinental railway systems are included in the above. Even the first of these—the C. P. R., now the most famous of Canadian corporations—was at Confederation the dream of a remote future.

Statistics relating to electric railways have been collected since 1901, when the number of miles in operation was 568; in 1915 the mileage was about three times this number, or 1,590. The number of passengers carried in 1901 was 130,344,656; this figure was more than five times as many in 1914, namely 614,709,819.

The number of postoffices has grown from 3,638 in 1868 to 18,057 in 1914. The revenue of the postoffice department has grown from \$808,656 in 1868 to \$13,046,650 in 1915.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

We Specialize on

Plumbing, Furness

... and ...

Sheet Metal Work

in all its branches.



REPAIR Work as well as New Work where Modern Bath Rooms are desired. Hot Water and Steam Heating Jobs that have given you years of worry can be made right by our Mechanics.

Leave Troughing, Rain Water Tanks, Granaries, Lightning Rods, all of which embrace City as well as Country Work, are included in our lines.

Two New Features have been added to our Specialty List.

Our AUTOMATIC MOIST AIR SYSTEM has proved a great comfort and health giver and does away with dry, burnt air.

Our Furnace and Stove Self Feeder Attachment burns Pea Coal, burns 12 hours without attention and produces even heat day and night.

These Specialties can be seen operating at our Booth in Manufacturers' Building, where our Representative will be pleased to give full particulars.

ROSS BROS. PLUMBING AND HEATING CO.

Phone 6721

LIMITED

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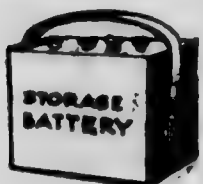
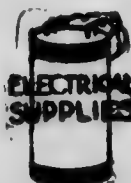
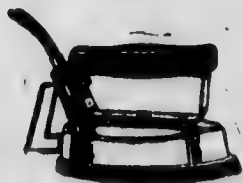
THE GIANT OF THE AGE Electricity

YOUR SERVANT WHEN PUT
TO WORK

In Your Business, In Your Home,
For Your Pleasure



An Appliance for
Every Purpose



"EXIDE" THE POWER BEHIND YOUR LIGHTING
AND STARTING

If you fail to use our Service Station and Free Test, You Lose both ways.

FIRST—You lose what you most desire: full confidence in your starting and lighting.

SECOND—You lose what it costs you—in the end—to repair your batteries. Our Free Test Will Prevent Both.

BURNHAM-FRITH ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Phone 6135

10170 100th St. (McDougall Ave.)

SOMMERVILLE'S *Zenith* HARDWARE

THE QUALITY HARDWARE HOUSE

OUR MOTTO:

Quality : Service : Right Prices

In these days of war we are battling against greater odds than ever to maintain the standard that this Store requires to give to the Public.

Our Large Stock enables us still to maintain the best of service and the lowest possible prices.

We sell the "Zenith" brand of Tools, Cutlery and Hardware, the Goods that are unconditionally guaranteed.

Goods not satisfactory will be replaced or money cheerfully refunded.

Sommerville Hardware Co., Limited

638 1st Street - Phone 6707

Brief Sketches of Some Of the Leaders of 1867

There is a little group of Canadian statesmen round whom, as time goes on, national legends are sure to grow up. These are the men who participated in the conferences that led to the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and who are now affectionately remembered as the "Fathers of Confederation." Among the most prominent of these men were Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, the Hon. George Brown, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir George E. Cartier, Sir Oliver Mowat, the Hon. D'Arcy McGee, and Sir E. P. Tache. As the lapse of time has softened animosities and strong political feeling, it is now possible for people to take a pride in the group of men who shaped the early destinies of Canada. We are growing to regard them much as the Americans look upon the men who took charge of things after the formation of the republic, and we even love them for their faults.

Few countries have produced a more picturesque figure than Sir John A. Macdonald. Even if he was not peculiarly the Father of Confederation, he was its chief architect. He was a master of fact, and as a political craftsman, the Dominion has never seen his superior. He was a man who inspired great personal devotion, stirring the affections and quickening the imaginations of his followers. The members of his party served him because they loved him, and he is bound to become a tradition in Canada, because, as a French writer has said, "no power is equal to personal charm."

Sir George E. Cartier, who was the chief representative from Quebec in the historic group, is perhaps tardily as well known to his countrymen as he deserves to be. Cartier did splendid work for confederation, overcoming very formidable influences in Quebec. Those who can remember him say that he was not an impressive personality and had no magnetism, but he possessed optimism, self-confidence and power in debate. As one Canadian historian has said, "Cartier was at once the perfect incarnation of French nationality and a devoted adherent of the British connection, a Roman Catholic entirely trusted by the domin-

ant priesthood of Quebec and one of the most loyal subjects of a Protestant crown."

The newspaper man who exerted the greatest influence in bringing about Confederation was Hon. George Brown, of the Globe. Some writers have declared that George Brown would have been a better politician if he had not been a journalist and a better journalist if he had not been a politician. It has often been pointed out that a journalist may be a powerful and effective reformer, but the very qualities that cause the public to read his writings are apt to make it impossible for him to be a sober and prudent statesman. However, George Brown exerted a wonderful influence on thousands of people in the Province of Ontario who never saw his face. They accepted his writings as though they were the inspired words of a prophet, and he may be said to have created and shaped the ideals of the Liberal Party in Ontario.

Sir Charles Tupper, the last of the Fathers of Confederation, had about him some of the qualities that would have made him a hero of romance in the middle ages. He possessed signal courage and resources, and will always be remembered for his splendid audacity in facing difficult positions. He was bold and confident, and he never knew the call to retreat. Sir John Willison, one of his strongest opponents during his lifetime, wrote this of him after his death: "He challenged posterity very much as he challenged his foes while he lived. There is no greater figure among the Conservative statesmen of Canada, nor any whose sacrifices and services were of greater value to Canada and the Empire. History will find and point out his mistakes in the public career of Sir Charles Tupper, but he gave the state physical vigor, intellectual power and constructive energy. As for the rest, his greatness, not his littleness, concerns mankind."

D'Arcy McGee will be remembered as the orator of Confederation. There was fervor and beauty in his utterances on the movement that appealed to the imagination of all Canadians. In all the literature on the subject, for example, there is no finer sen-

tence than that in which he declared that by union with the Maritime Provinces, Old Canada should "recover one of our lost senses—the sense that comprehends the sea."

In sketching the figures of these men whose names are household words in Canada, it is not forgotten that there were others whose aid was important in the task of bringing into life the young nation. There were many lesser names on the list of those who attended the conventions. Then it will have to be remembered that there were multitudes of men, of little distinction perhaps, but of equal zeal who worked for the cause of confederation in all parts of Canada. They developed the feeling among the citizens of the various Provinces that made the action of the leaders possible. Macdonald and Brown, Tupper and Cartier were the men who carried out the idea in the minds of the majority of their fellow countrymen that the time had arrived for Canada to become a nation. It is a fitting thing that Canadians should forget the prejudices and party animosities of fifty years ago. We begin now to realize the debt that we owe to all these men. We can say without making exceptions, "There were giants in those days."

ALLIANCE.

Butler's Correspondence.

Ed. Booth, who sold out last winter and went to Oklahoma, is back with his family. He has purchased the S.E. quarter of 23-29-13 W.4, through Buswell & Cronnes, and will make it his future home.

Fifty-six tubs of ice cream from Edmonton came into Alliance on Friday night's train.

Buswell & Cronnes sold the following land last week: The N-1-2 sec. 31-40-11 W.W. to H. Herngodts, and the W-1-3 of 12-29-12 W.4, to S. Betsworth of Winnipeg.

The second of July celebration at Alliance was a great success. The day was perfect and the crowd the largest ever seen in the district. Of the large number of events the horse-burking contest was among the most exciting and popular.

W. P. Smith, an old settler in the district, and large grain grower, was seriously injured by a horse bolting the track in the freer-for-all running race. His injuries are at the base of the skull and internal. He is attended by Dr. Boyle of Alliance and Dr. Carmichael of Stornoway.

Alliance, July 7th.

The Proposed Canadian Stewart Gold Mines

Public Announcement

It is proposed to form this Company under Section 63 of the Companies Ordinance of Alberta with a non-personal liability as a Development and Holding Company to acquire certain dredging and mining rights from the owners of the Canadian Government Gold-Dredging Concession, situated at the mouth of the Stewart River, Yukon Territory; to prospect and develop this concession, and to carry on a mining business generally.

The Capital of the Company is to be \$500,000.00, divided into 500,000 shares of the par value of (\$1.00) one dollar each, which shares are to be issued as non-assessable and not subject to any further assessment.

The First Directors of the Company will be

George Westcott . . . Mining Broker . . . Edmonton, Alta.
A. H. Coles . . . Publisher . . . Edmonton, Alta.
Reginald P. Westcott . . . Lumber Broker . . . Winnipeg, Manitoba.
J. J. Driscoll . . . Timber Inspector . . . Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Adam Hay . . . Railway Accountant . . . Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Harry O'Hagan . . . Railway Passenger Conductor . . . Port Arthur, Ont.

The Auditor of the Company will be Harry O. Patriquin, Chartered Accountant, Edmonton, Alta.

The Solicitor of the Company will be S. A. Dickson, 502 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

The Head Office of the Company will be 431 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

The owners of the concession (The Yukon-Alaska Gold-Mining Syndicate) having made an exhaustive investigation of the gold-producing history of the Stewart River, its tributaries and formations, and recognizing its great importance as a field for development, have agreed to sell the rights covering the first five miles of this valuable concession to the proposed Canadian Stewart Gold Mines (Ltd.) on condition that \$50,000.00 be expended in charting the bars and gravels by means of Keystone drills, determining the average values over the entire ground, the depth to bedrock, the values on bedrock, and the class of dredge required to be installed so that actual mining operations may be initiated at as early a date in 1918 as possible.

An agreement has been entered into between the Vendors and the proposed Company and a properly executed transfer of title to the first five miles of the concession has been made by the Trustee of the Syndicate, and with the agreement has been deposited with the Company's Bankers to be held subject to the completion of the agreement.

The property to be acquired is located on the same formation as exists in the famous Klondike River bed, which has been proven the richest gold bearing area in the world. It is estimated that the values on bedrock of the Stewart River, if proven by drilling to be of the same average value as on the Klondike, will be in excess of twenty million dollars on this property.

PROOF of the existence of gold in the Stewart River is contained in reports issued by the Canadian Government (Geological Department, Mines Branch), extracts from which are here given:

"The Stewart River bars were found to be auriferous as early as 1885." "Steamboat Bar, the richest one discovered on the river, was reported to have yielded for some time at the rate of \$140.00 per day per man as rocked with a rocker." "Everywhere the gravels contain scattered colors."

"The rocks exposed being dominantly schists, gneisses and limestones of possibly pre-Cambrian age, similar to those so extensively developed in the Klondike and other prominent placer mining camps in Yukon and Alaska. The locality lies outside the Glaciated zone, which is greatly in its favor as a placer district, since, whatever gold has been concentrated in the stream gravels remains practically undisturbed."

T. D. MacFarlane, former Recorder and Mining Inspector for the Government of Canada, Yukon Territory, says: "The Stewart River has better indications of values than those shown in the Klondike before it was drilled."

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Two Moving Picture Machines—one Edison and one Motoscope, in perfect running condition.

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PHONE 2442

An interesting Booklet on Gold Dredging, the most modern method, may be had free on application to the Proposed Company's Head Office, 431 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

Canada in 1867 and 1917

(Continued from Page Nine)

Canadian telegraph companies now handle 12,000,000 messages annually, compared with an insignificant business in 1867. Over fifty wireless stations have been built for communicating with ships at sea. The telephone, like the wireless, was, of course, wholly unknown fifty years ago; today there are over half a million telephones in use in Canada, and the wire mileage of the companies approaches a million and a half.

Foreign Trade
Total trade, 1867, \$114,107,974; 1917, \$1,996,706,671. Details of this follow:

Imports, 1867, \$45,443,177; 1917, \$845,330,903.

Exports, 1867, \$68,664,497; 1917, \$1,151,375,761.

Duty collected, 1867, \$147,633,230; 1917, \$244,394,586.

Leading Exports

Wheat, 1867, \$244,394,586; 1917, \$244,394,586.

Oats, 1867, \$32,918,479; 1917, \$32,918,479.

Flour, 1867, \$47,473,474; 1917, \$47,473,474.

Bacon and ham, 1867, \$43,778,034; 1917, \$43,778,034.

Beef, 1867, \$8,750,485; 1917, \$8,750,485.

Cattle, 1867, \$7,889,842; 1917, \$7,889,842.

Cheese, 1867, \$26,721,126; 1917, \$26,721,126.

Canned salmon, 1867, \$6,288,327; 1917, \$6,288,327.

Planks and boards, 1867, \$25,976,526; 1917, \$25,976,526.

Mine products, 1867, \$85,616,907; 1917, \$85,616,907.

Many manufactured articles in which we had no export trade in 1867 now stand high on the list; examples are cartridges exported in 1916 to the

value of \$73,904,584; paper to the value of \$20,021,270; clothing, \$9,148,874; explosives, \$7,030,926; aluminum, \$3,622,251.

Finance, Public and Private

The total assets of the Dominion at Confederation were \$17,317,410; today they are well over \$231,832,000. Total Dominion revenue on consolidated fund, which was in 1868 \$13,687,928, was \$172,148,000 in 1916.

The chartered banks of Canada have increased their capital from \$30,000,000 in 1868 to \$113,855,000 in 1916. The total on deposit in chartered banks has grown from \$28,658,594 in 1868 to \$1,415,035,439 in 1916. The assets of chartered banks have grown from \$79,860,976 in 1868 to \$1,839,286,709 in 1916.

Post office savings banks have grown in number from 31 to 1,239 and in annual deposits from \$312,507 to \$10,154,119 since the Dominion was founded. In 1868 about \$1,700,000 were on deposit in all government savings institutions; today the amount is over \$54,000,000.

Education

Compared with the period of Confederation the number of schools in Canada has increased from about 10,000 to over 26,000, the number of teachers from some 11,000 to over 20,000, the number of pupils from 654,000 to 1,327,000, and the expenditure on education from about \$2,000,000 to approximately \$54,000,000.

Colleges and universities have grown apace, have strengthened and broadened their scope in the older provinces, and in the newer provinces have laid firm foundations for the increasing needs of the future.

Labor Organizations

In 1867 there were a few isolated trade unions. In 1917 there were in Canada 1,880 local unions, 47 trades and labor councils, and two nationwide confederations of labor bodies.

The above is a record of material gains. But the life of Canada has broadened equally along other lines. A literature distinctly Canadian has grown up, notwithstanding peculiar difficulties.

A vigorous school of Canadian painting exists.

But perhaps the most striking spiritual achievement of Canada is the evolution of a Canadian national consciousness as a great self-governing community within the bonds of the British empire, at the same time that a series of relationships unique in history as an example of international amity and good neighborhood have been worked out with the adjacent republic of the United States.

Canada and the War

The seal upon Canadian nationhood has been set by the war.

Canada has raised 411,000 men and sent 311,000 overseas.

For many months Canada has spent a million a day on the war, and has added \$60,000,000 in private benefactions to war causes.

Canada has greatly stimulated her agriculture to provide foodstuffs for the Allies, and she has revolutionized her industry to supply munitions of war. Canada has manufactured and sent forward \$510,000,000 worth of munitions to date.

The \$20,000,000 already contributed to the Patriotic Fund, the many millions more given to Red Cross and various relief funds, and the continual stream of widely distributed gifts of comforts and helps for the soldiers, attest to the depth and sincerity of her sympathy with and loyalty to the great ideals for which the empire is fighting.

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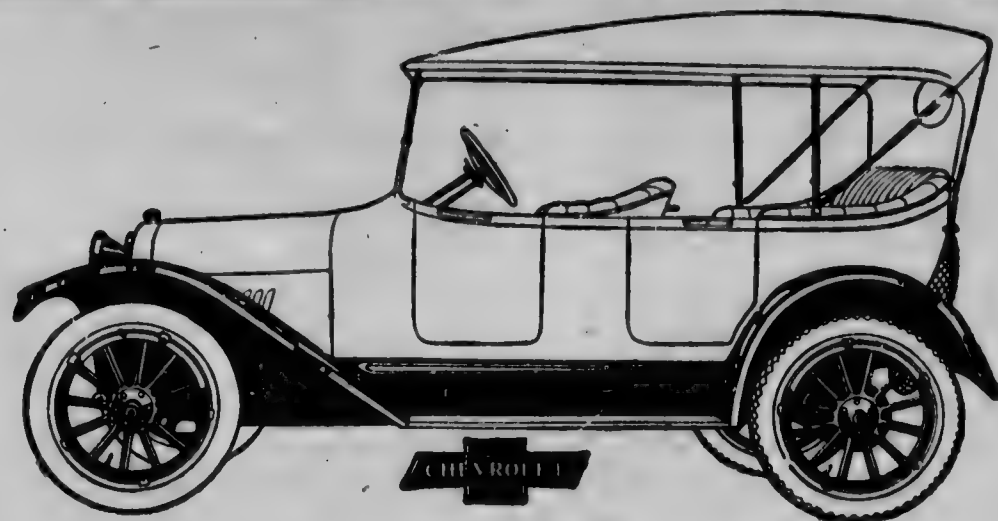
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Less than 2 years ago the 'Chevrolet' Automobile was unknown in Western Canada, to-day there are thousands of them in use and the demand is so great for these cars that the factory production is far behind. There must be a reason for this! Ask the man who knows and he will tell you that it is the best value on the market and no mistake.

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At 10130-114th Street, Edmonton, are the Sales Agents for the 'Chevrolet' and have on exhibition at the Fair the 'Baby Grand' with a 35 h.p. valve-in-head engine, leather upholstery, full electrical equipment and all up-to-date features. Also the Model "490A" with valve-in-head motors, electric starting and lighting, one man top, demountable rims, etc. These are 1918 models and the first 1918 cars to appear on the market. If you are thinking of getting a car and don't take the time to look these over you will be the loser.

HISTORY ALWAYS REPEATS ITSELF

IT is the Young Men who are Making History today—both on the Battlefields of the Empire and in Commercial Fields—and Past Experience has proved that few men were ever really successful who did not incur the envy of the disgruntled ones they had outstripped. The clear sighted business men and investors however, quickly see through the unveiled attacks on a successful man's character, who in spite of persecution rises unscathed and unashamed to pursue a policy of progressive development to the material benefit of the community and country at large.



A. F. A. COYNE, ESQ.,
President of The Northern Production Co., Ltd.

With the Canadians at Vimy Ridge

Putting A Salmon River On The Map

THE map referred to is a map of some importance, for salmon is the big game of the fisherman, and brings in search of it sportsmen from all over the world with big two-handed rods and large noisy reels and (what Canada much desires) a deep purse for camps, guides and outfit. Harry Allen, President of the New Brunswick Guides Association, has known the Calve River as one of the best trout streams in the Province of New Brunswick, and salmon were frequently caught twenty miles up from the junction with the better known Miramichi, but he believes that if the right kind of fishermen got there, they would find salmon all the length of at least eighty miles.

The investigation was made a short time ago by a party of sporting writers and editors from the United States. Maximilian Foster, a salmon fisherman of twenty years standing, who knows New Brunswick and Newfoundland like a book, and writes for the "Saturday Evening Post"; Hughie Fullerton, of the Chicago "Herald"; Grantland Rice and W. O. McGeehan, of the New York "Tribune," and L. O. Armstrong, of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D.C., an old campaigner who has hunted and fished in the Canadian woods for over fifty years, and A. O. Seymour, General Tourist Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, an ardent fisherman.

When they arrived at Fredericton, all the local fishermen were pessimistic. "If there are salmon in the Calve," they said, "you have come at the wrong time. They went out with the ice and are now at sea. Better go home and come back in a month." It was cold and raining, the worst kind of weather for flyfishing, but nothing daunted, they set out.

With eight fishermen, one movie picture operator from the Essanay Company of Chicago, and nine guides, the fleet started out near the head of the Calve River, fishing the pools as they went down. The first day they struck only trout, but from the second day onwards the movie man was busy. Twice he had to choose between two fishermen who had hooked their salmon at the same time. Maximilian Foster had a basket of thirteen, ranging from seven to eighteen pounds. The largest measured forty-two-and-a-half-inches, which means that if it had been taken in the fall it would have weighed forty-two-and-a-half pounds. Every member of the party had what he came for, thanks to Silver Doctor and Parmachene Belle, the two flies that the Calve River salmon seem to like. In one pool seven beauties, weighing between them sixty-eight pounds, were taken out in two hours, and it was only dark and lack of time that closed the sport. Result, eight happy fishermen, one happy movie man, and one extremely proud Harry Allen, who saw that his claims were justified and that Calve River could take its place for salmon besides the better known more famous waters of the Miramichi and the Restigouche.



Canadian Official Photo from the Western Front.—H. M. Pigeon Service.—The bird leaving the trench with a message.
—Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.



Canadian Official Photo from the Western Front.—The railroad station at Farbus captured by the Canadians.
—Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.



Canadian Official Photo from the Western Front.—Machine guns captured by the Canadians in the fighting for Vimy Ridge.
—Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.



Fishing
in
New
Brunswick.



Canadian Official Photo from the Western Front.—The Germans totally wrecked every building in the Village of Hancourt before being driven out by the Canadians.
—Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.



Official Photo Taken on the Western Front.—A scene on the road to the trenches.
—Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.

Canadian Official Photo from the Western Front.—Taking back a German captured gun.
—Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.

Read Them----Bulletin Want Ads Accomplish Much, Cost Little----Use Them

Prize Winners in Bulletin's Semi-Centennial Essay Contest

First Prize Essay

(By Ethel McLeod, 9443 106th Ave., Edmonton, aged fourteen years.)

It will be fifty years ago on the coming 1st of July, that the Dominion of Canada was formed. Though a young Dominion, she is the greatest of Britain's colonies.

In 1840 Lord Durham, the Governor-General, sent a report to Britain stating that they should unite Upper and Lower Canada, now known as Ontario and Quebec. He also recommended that an inter-colonial railway should be built, so as to unite the maritime provinces with Canada.

The Imperial Government lost no time in acting upon the suggestions, made by Lord Durham, and in 1841 the Act of Union was passed.

Lord Durham recommended "union," and from his day on the word was continually upon the lips of the statesmen, both in the maritime provinces and in Canada.

After the Act of Union the time passed smoothly, until war broke out between the Northern and Southern States, over the question of slavery.

Great Britain and the colonies remained neutral. One incident, however, threatened to drag Great Britain into war. A British mail steamer, the "Trent," conveying the southern commissioners to England, was boarded by the captain of the Northern man-of-war, and the southerners were arrested.

Great Britain demanded the surrender of the captives, threatening war in case the demand was not granted. Fortunately the American government gave up the prisoners and a more serious trouble was averted.

The mere possibility of war with the United States, impressed upon the maritime provinces the advantage of union. Yet, the impulse to unite fell short on a large scheme of federation of all the provinces, and tended towards the union of the maritime provinces. The idea of maritime union took practical form in 1864, when delegates from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, met at Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island. At this conference there were both Liberals and Conservatives.

Meanwhile, the cause of larger union was gaining ground in Canada. At last in 1864, the Conservative ministry was defeated. When the Canadian statesmen heard of the meeting that was being held at Charlottetown, they asked permission to join therein.

The request was granted, and eight representatives, including John A. Macdonald, George Brown and George E. Cartier, were sent to Charlottetown. A general scheme of confederation was outlined, and it was decided to hold another conference at Quebec, later in the season.

In the following month the Quebec conference met. Thirty-three delegates representing Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, gathered in the parliament buildings of the heroic capital of New France. Of French, English, Scotch and Irish were the "Fathers of Confederation," a fitting body to deal with the question of union of all the British North American Colonies. The fitting chairman was Paschal Taché, a soldier in the war of 1812. The most prominent member in the gathering was undoubtedly John A. Macdonald, who had played an important part in Canada's affairs. Upper Canada was represented by George Brown, a Liberal

of pronounced type, and the founder of the "Toronto Globe." The other delegates were Alexander T. Galt, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, a poet and historian, William McDougall and Oliver Mowat, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Among the Nova Scotia representatives were Charles Tupper, and Adams D. Archibald. New Brunswick's delegation was headed by Samuel L. Tilly, a man who stood high in the public life of the province. Prince Edward Island was represented by Colonel Gray and George Coles. Newfoundland sent Frederick Carter as delegate.

In March, 1867, the "British North America Act" was passed, known as the "B.N.A. Act." The provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were to be united together, and form one Dominion, under the name of Canada. The names Upper Canada and Lower Canada gave place to those of Ontario and Quebec.

The sovereign was to be represented by a Governor-General, and to advise the Governor-General was a cabinet or executive council of thirteen members. The senate was to be appointed for life by the Governor-in-Council. The House of Commons was to be elected by the people for a term of five years. The provinces were represented according to the population.

The representation of Quebec was to remain fixed at sixty-five members. The "B.N.A. Act" came into force on the first day of July, 1867. The birthday of our great Dominion was and is celebrated throughout the provinces, and has been kept since as a national holiday.

During the first session of the Dominion Parliament, upon the motion of Hon. W. M. McDougall, the British government was asked to hand over Rupert's Land and the North-West. It was claimed that the Hudson's Bay Co. did not try to encourage settlers out there, but only reserved it for the fur trade. The Dominion government said that if there was not a fixed boundary line the United States could claim more than their share of the land. The Hudson's Bay Co. finally consented to give up the land and their monopoly of the fur trade. They were allowed to keep one-twentieth of all the land south of the North Saskatchewan river and east of Lake Winnipeg. They were allowed to keep all their trading posts and build others where they desired. The government gave them \$300,000 pounds sterling in cash.

The government sent out surveyors to survey the land they had taken over. This stirred up the Indians along the Red River. They thought that the surveyors were trying to take the land away from them. The presence in the colony of several annexationists also roused the Indians, till it became a rebellion. The rebels were led by Louis Riel, an Indian half-breed, who had been educated in Montreal for the priesthood.

The news that Hon. W. McDougall was on his way to the Red River to assume the governorship, was a signal for the rising. Riel and his followers seized Fort Garry and set up a so-called "Provisional Government." When McDougall reached the boundary he was forbidden to go further. Among the prisoners Riel had forced into Fort Garry, was a young Ontario immigrant named Thomas Scott. He was the unfortunate youth whom Riel had picked out to be his victim. Scott was led before the walls of Fort Garry and shot. When the news of

this brutal murder reached Ottawa a force of seven hundred regulars and volunteers were chosen and proceeded at once to the scene of the rebellion. A tollsome and dangerous journey by way of Lake Superior and fur-traders' routes, was skillfully conducted by Colonel Garnet Wolseley. When Riel heard of the coming of Wolseley he and a few of his followers fled to the United States. This closed the rebellion known as the Red River Rebellion.

Out of the strife of the rebellion rose a new province. Even while Wolseley was on his way to Ft. Garry the Manitoba Act was passed by the Canadian Parliament. By this Act Manitoba was made a province of confederation in the year 1870. The claims of the half-breeds were fully met with. Many of Wolseley's men remained in the new province to share its making. The little settlement around Fort Garry was soon transformed to the populous city of Winnipeg. Manitoba's first governor, was Adams G. Archibald.

A year later the western expansion of confederation was continued. British Columbia offered to become a province under conditions that there be a railway built to connect her with the other provinces. This railway was to be built within two years. And in the year 1871 British Columbia became a province.

In 1873 Prince Edward Island entered the confederation. Throughout the whole of the island's history the ownership of land had never ceased to be a vexed question. To settle the matter the Dominion government voted \$500,000 to buy the land. The tenants were now in a position to purchase the land which they occupied.

No greater task has confronted any parliament than the building of the Transcontinental railway. That it should be undertaken within two years was the conditions of British Columbia's entrance into the Dominion. In 1872, the year in which Lord Dufferin became Governor-General, Sir John A. Macdonald introduced the question into parliament. Two companies sought the charter, one the Inter-Oceanic, and the other the Canadian Pacific. The government, unable to choose between the two companies, gave the third, known as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the charter. The great enterprise was well under way, when suddenly a member of the house arose and accused the government of having sold the charter to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for a sum of money to be used for election purposes. There was a great confusion and the government resigned.

Alexander Mackenzie was the leader of the Opposition. The Pacific Province insisted upon the fulfilment of the conditions on which she had entered the Dominion, and even sent delegates to England. The Government agreed to build a wagon road and a telegraph line along the route of the projected railway, and by the year 1880 to complete the railway itself, from the Pacific Coast to Lake Superior, where it connected with the American roads and the Canadian steamship lines. The delay caused by the Mackenzie government put a severe strain upon British Columbia. The road was to be finished by 1881 but with such vigor was the work pressed forward that it was completed five years earlier.

When the railway was completed many farmers moved out west. They spread beyond the boundaries of Manitoba, and found homes along the banks of the Saskatchewan river, and even as far west as the foothills of the Rockies. The North-West Territories was governed by the Governor of Manitoba and eleven members. In 1878 a change took place. The eastern section of the province was placed under control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. The west was divided into four districts, Alberta, Athabasca, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia. Regina being on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, then under construction, was chosen as the seat of government.

The events of the railway gave promise to peaceful and rapid progress, when suddenly a second rebellion broke out. If anything further was needed to provoke the rebellion it was the presence of Louis Riel, who had returned from exile.

Near Duck Lake a force of Mounted Police and Prince Albert volunteers, while attempting to bring in stores and supplies was met by a band of rebels and driven back with a loss of twelve men killed. The success of the rebels at Duck Lake forced them to fall back to Prince Albert.

A band of Indians under their Indian leader "Big Bear," formed an attack on the little settlement of Frog Lake, near Fort Pitt. Then they followed on to Fort Pitt where they carried away many women and children.

When news reached Ottawa of the rebellion, the Dominion government gave prompt attention. The call of volunteers met with eager response on all sides. Distance made the transportation of troops very difficult. There were several gaps in the Canadian Pacific railway along the north shore of Lake Superior, which made it necessary to use sleighs for the transportation of guns and military stores. Within two months forty-four hundred men were in the field, all but the Winnipeg contingent, being from eastern Canada.

General Middleton, commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, set out for Qu'Appelle, a small town near Regina, quickly formed his plans. Making the Canadian Pacific railway the base line of his operations, he proceeded to crush the rebellion in three different places at once. Three places were in immediate danger—Prince Albert, Battleford and Fort Pitt. General Middleton was to advance from Qu'Appelle to Battleford, Riel's headquarters. Colonel Otter was to make an advance from Swift Current, on the Canadian Pacific railway, to Battleford, on the North Saskatchewan river. General Strang was to go from Calgary to Edmonton.

In a few days General Middleton's force left Qu'Appelle, and in twelve days later reached a small fort known as Clark's Crossing, on the South Saskatchewan river, where it had been arranged to meet the steamer "Northcote" coming down the river with reinforcements and supplies. The steamer was delayed so General Middleton divided his force, one on either side of the river, and advanced in the direction of Battleford. A few days later the division on the east bank of the river, entered on Fish Creek, and came suddenly upon a strong force of rebels under command of a buffalo hunter, whom Riel had chosen as lieutenant. In the skirmish which followed Middleton lost ten men, and the enemy eleven. Middleton decided to await the steamer which arrived on the 5th of May. The advance continued. In two days they reached the rebels' headquarters. Here there was a skirmish which held out for five days. On the fifth day the Indians gave in, and three days later Riel was taken prisoner. Without loss of time General Middleton advanced on to Prince Albert, and then to Battleford.

Ten days later after leaving Swift Current, Colonel Otter halted within three miles of Battleford, at Cut Knife Creek. Here was another skirmish. The losses sustained in this fight was eight killed and fourteen wounded.

Meanwhile, General Strang had relieved Edmonton from the danger of the Indians, and was descending the North Saskatchewan in order to hem in "Big Bear," between his force and that of Colonel Otter's stationed at Battleford. He reached Fort Pitt on the 24th of May, and he found that "Big Bear's" force was too strongly entrenched to be successfully attacked. Major Steele was sent in pursuit, gradually "Big Bear's" force was broken up and the leader, himself, finally surrendered, to the Mounted Police. With Riel, Poundmaker, and Big Bear captured, the rebellion was at an end. Riel was tried at Regina, and though strongly defended, was found guilty of treason and sentenced to be hanged. Eight Indians also paid the death penalty for murder, while others were imprisoned, among whom was Poundmaker, who died in prison.

Although a trying experience while it lasted, the Saskatchewan rebellion was not without its good results. The Dominion Government was brought to recognize the claims of the Metes and gave them proper title-deeds for their land. The Mounted Police force was considerably increased. The council was abolished, and an Executive Assembly took its place.

In 1905 still further progress was made in the way of organization. By the act of parliament, introduced by the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader, two new provinces—Alberta and Saskatchewan—were formed from a portion of the North-West Territories. These new provinces became a part of the Dominion on the 1st of September, 1905.

The gold-seekers of the far west were moving gradually northward. From river to river they moved until large quantities of gold were struck on the Yukon river in 1896. Settlers poured in and formed the now called, City of Dawson.

In 1899 war broke out between Great Britain and the Boers of South Africa. Great Britain called upon the new Dominion. The premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at once offered aid to Motherland. Canada's offer of one thousand men was accepted. In two weeks' time the contingent, including representatives from every province, was recruited, equipped, and transported to Quebec, ready at any time to sail for South Africa. Later more men were raised and were hurried to the distant battle ground. Eight hundred and seventy-two men was Canada's contribution to the force of the Empire. Of these two hundred and fifty were wounded, while two hundred and forty lie buried beneath the yeldts of South Africa.

While the war was still in progress, Queen Victoria died on January 22nd, 1901. Cables flashed around the Empire of the death of the Queen who had "wrought her people everlasting good."

In the following year, King Edward and Queen Alexandra were crowned. Canada has furnished many stars in literary work, among them, E. Pauline Johnston, Miss Lucy Maud Montgomery, Ralph Connor, Merion Keith, Archibald Lampman, and the one

most dear to all of us, Mrs. McClung, who has worked unceasingly for the temperance cause.

The products of Canada have been of great benefit to the commercial world, and also of great help to the Mother Country, in time of war and in time of peace.

Canada is doing her share unflinchingly in this Great War, that is now in progress. She has offered to recruit, one-half million men for Great Britain and she is also assisting in many other ways.

Before confederation the government of the country was in a bad state. The governor-general with the two councils could do as they wished without consulting the people's representatives. The people were dissatisfied so rebellions were raised in Upper and Lower Canada. They were suppressed and Great Britain looked into the matter and a conference was held in London, England. After hard political struggles by Macdonald, McKenzie, Tilley, Tupper, Brown and others the British North America Act was passed and signed by Queen Victoria on May 23, 1867.

On July 1st it came into effect and the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick became the Dominion of Canada.

The union brought many important changes. Each province had a government of its own to deal with affairs regarding that province only and over all was the Dominion or Federal government. This government consisted of a governor-general, a chief-advisor or premier, and his cabinet chosen from the house of commons, which is elected by the people, and a senate.

The cabinet was to be responsible to the house of commons. There was to be representation by population. Now instead of different colonies of Great Britain in North America, quarrelling among themselves they were all united and good friends.

During this 50 years many changes have taken place. Instead of roaming bands of Indians covering the plains of the west they are some of the best grain areas in the world. After the Red River rebellion the province of Manitoba was formed in 1870. Then others followed, British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905.

Since confederation the population of Canada has grown from 3½ to 7½ millions. Railways have been built, giving the west a chance to export its grain and a chance to trade with other provinces. At the time of confederation there were few schools, now a school is in reach of almost everyone.

After the union of the provinces Canada became more united to England as was shown by sending our boys to help the motherland in the Boer war and in this Great War.

Canada has furnished many stars in literary work, among them, E. Pauline Johnston, Miss Lucy Maud Montgomery, Ralph Connor, Merion Keith, Archibald Lampman, and the one

Third Prize Essay

(By Laura Browne, 12234 106th Ave., Aged 13 Years.)

The first that we hear of any history of Canada is when Grosvenell and Hadison were trading near the Great Lakes. The Indians told them of a great body of water to the north. They wished to explore this, but had no money, so they went to the Governor of Quebec, but he would not give them any money; after that they went to the British merchants in Boston but they needed all their money. Next they went to the King of France but he would not give them any money. Nothing daunted, they were going to King Charles II. of England when they met Prince Rupert, who loved adventure. He listened to their story and gave them two old ships and some money. So they set sail but Hadison got lost and was forced to return. Meanwhile, Grosvenell sailed down a river he called Rupert river, and along Hudson river, down Hudson Bay to James Bay, where he built Fort Charles. Soon the Indian came to see him and promised to bring furs in the spring, and they kept their promise. One day while Grosvenell was watching he saw a ship, and feared that it was the French, but when the ship got near he saw the British flag. It was Hadison bringing with him fresh supplies. The Indian brought so many furs that they were forced to send them to England. Prince Rupert was so pleased that he got the king to give them a charter. They got their charter in 1670. The rights of the charter were that the Hudson's Bay Company had the right to trade in all the lands drained by rivers running into Hudson Bay. In return they were to explore the land and try and find the North-West passage to Asia. The name of the company was: Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson Bay.

Hearne was an employee of the H.B.C. The Indians told him of a great river lying to the north, where copper was found. He set out in 1689 to explore this river with two white men and five Indians, but the Indians deserted him, and he was forced to return.

In 1770 he set out again. He was 500 miles from home when his quadrant was broken by a strong wind and he was forced to return.

In 1770 he again set out with squaws as guides, and in the following year reached a small river, with many rapids, but he made friends with the Indians and so made it easier to make forts there. In 1772 he returned, and in 1775 was made Governor of Fort Prince of Wales.

The French proved to be rivals and tried to take away the trade. The kept taking away the forts and H.B.C. got them back. Once they had all the forts but one. But through a treaty they had to give them all back. There was also another company started in 1784, which went by the name of North West Company. They were rivals to the H.B. Co., and tried to get away all the trade, but could not.

Mackenzie was an employee of the North West Co. They sent him to Fort Chipewyan, where he made plans for exploration, and in 1789 he set out reaching the Arctic Ocean by way of the Mackenzie river. Then he returned home and went to England to

(Continued on Next Page.)

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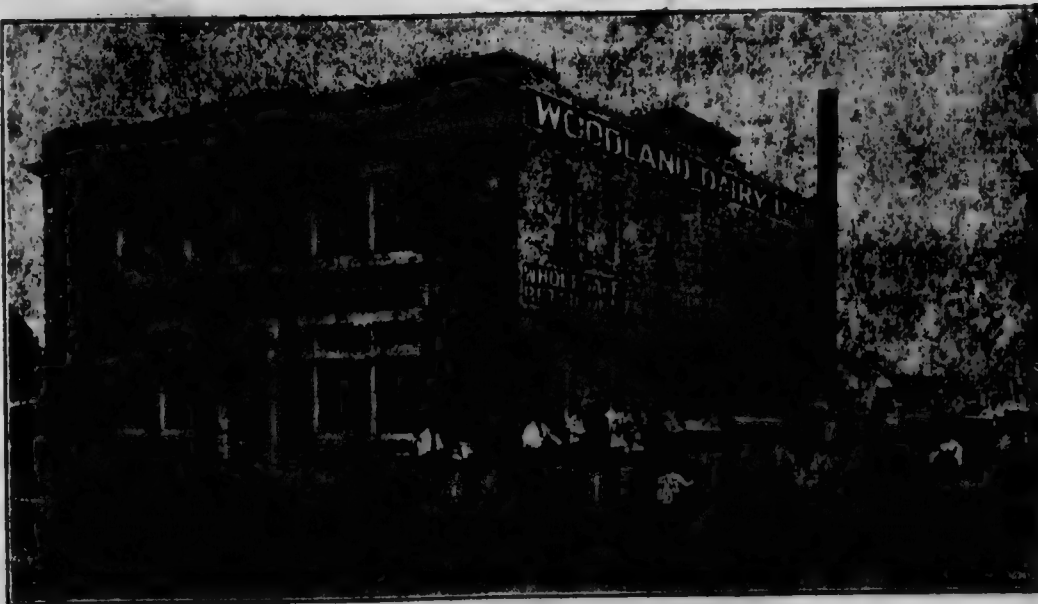
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Greatness of Canada Began Fifty Years Ago With Confederation

With Exception of Treaty Making Power Which Is Supervised By The Motherland, Canada Ranks Today As An Independent Nation.

Confederation was the beginning of greatness for Canada, says John Blue, H.A., provincial librarian, in a booklet compiled by him. It was the basis of a new citizenship uniting the souls of the population of half a continent. Fifty years ago the people of Nova Scotia were as little known to the people of British Columbia as the people of New Guinea are to both today.

The vast territory from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains was in a state of feudalism to the gentlemen adventurers of the Hudson's Bay company.

Today three great railways span the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and Vancouver is as accessible to the Nova Scotian of today as the country town was to his grandfather half a century ago.

Hundreds of daily newspapers and thousands of weeklies are read in Western Canada by the people who have settled here from the cities and townships of the east.

Millions of bushels of the finest wheat in the world are carried eastward through the lake ports for distribution in the cities and towns of Eastern Canada or to the ocean ports for transport to England.

Confederation has raised Canada to a new status in the Empire and in the world. If it has not resulted in granting international status, it has gone a long way towards conferring independent national rights. With the exception of the supervision of the treaty-making power and the fact that we are united with the people of the Motherland under the aegis of the British crown we are independent. Nothing has been done more to strengthen the tie that binds us to the Empire than the widening of national autonomy since 1867.

Discern New Interest
In the evolution of Canadian nationalism we discern a new interest in our fellow subjects overseas. The liberty and initiative to the responsible government we enjoy under the shelter of the Union Jack are too precious to us to be imperilled by isolation or independence. The steps which mark the evolution may be summarized as follows:

Summary of Evolution
(1) In 1870, on representations of the Dominion government, important changes were made in powers contained in the commission in respect to vice-regal authority of the governor-general, compatible with the position of Canada within the empire as a dominion, not a colony or dependency, and giving the Dominion "the fullest freedom of political government."

(2) In pursuance of the request of the government of Canada in 1877 to negotiate her own commercial treaties, and thus obtain full fiscal freedom, the British government agreed that such treaties should not apply automatically to the self-governing dominions, but that these dominions should be given the option of

adherence within two years (Canada *Sem. Papers* 1883, No. 80).

(a) As early as 1854, Canada assisted in the framing of the reciprocity treaty, and in 1871 Sir John Macdonald was one of the plenipotentiaries in negotiating the Washington treaty with the United States.

(b) In 1884 the British government was prepared to permit Sir Charles Tupper to negotiate a treaty directly with Spain.

(c) In 1885 Sir Charles Tupper actually signed, on behalf of Canada, with Mr. Chamberlain, the second treaty of Washington, which, however, was never ratified by the United States senate.

(d) In 1893 Sir Charles Tupper negotiated a treaty with France which was accepted by the French and British governments. Sir Charles signed the treaty with the British ambassador.

(e) In 1907 Mr. Fielding and Mr. Brodeur, on behalf of Canada, negotiated a separate treaty with France, which was accepted by the French and British governments.

(f) In 1911 the Canadian government entered into a comprehensive arrangement amounting to limited reciprocity and was assisted by the British ambassador at Washington.

(g) It is now a fixed rule that in all political treaties the Dominion shall be consulted about interests that directly affect Canada. In the general arbitration treaties made by Great Britain with the United States in 1908 and 1911 it is expressly provided that his majesty's government reserve the right, in case of any questions affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion, to obtain the concurrence of that dominion.

Canada as It Is Today
And now, after 50 years of confederation, we are in a position to estimate the success of the great experiment. The last of the fathers has passed away, and in this, the jubilee year of union, the people of Canada, without division of race, creed, interest or political faith, unite to reverberate the memory of the men who founded the Canadian nation and pay a just tribute to those who were called upon to guide its course through all the multifarious problems that followed in the train of the British North America act. Real problems existed and still face us: unity between the races, diplomatic and trade relations with the United States; delimitation of federal and provincial rights, cheap and adequate facilities of transportation, the tariff, and our relations to the motherland and the other overseas dominions. All centre around the paramount idea of building up a durable and virile nationalism within the empire that will secure the efficiency of the state without destroying the individuality of the citizen.

Problems for the Present.
In the solution of these problems the present generation will do well to guide themselves in the broad principles that actuated the fathers

CANADA'S MARVELLOUS FIFTY YEAR STORY

(Written for the Bulletin by Frank Yeigh, Toronto).

Paid up bank capital	1867-8.	1916-17.
Population	\$ 80,259,048	\$ 111,615,855
P. O. savings bank deposits	3,271,594	1,000,000
Post Offices	304,598	40,213,861
Life Insurance in force	3,638	13,348
Bank deposits	85,080,085	1,211,616,677
Fire Insurance in force	73,489,844	1,280,927,344
Railway mileage	138,385,809	533,620,803
Wayway gross earnings	2,378	87,434
Total trade, including coin and bullion	12,116,716	293,537,187
Imports	181,027,532	3,249,170,171
Exports	73,489,844	245,380,908
Immigration	67,567,888	1,181,375,708
Government revenue	None	76,395
Customs duties	13,987,923	232,000,000
Vessels registered	8,801,446	184,000,000
Mfg. Capital (1867 and 1915)	3,003,504	24,000,000
Employees	5,693	8,773
Value of products	77,964,030	1,984,991,437
Public net debt	187,948	511,859
Agricultural exports	221,617,773	1,932,516,558
Animal products exports	70,787,125	1,000,000,000
Cheese exports	12,871,085	249,561,194
Wheat exports (bush.)	6,893,167	102,882,276
Mineral exports	620,643	26,690,500
Mineral production (1871)	1,699,042	1,018,789
Fisheries exports	1,276,129	46,589,561
Forest products	1,276,129	170,000,000
Forests	2,307,510	38,860,708
Mfg. exports	18,742,925	51,371,400
Telephones	2,100,411	242,034,998
Elevators	None	448,421
Water-power development	None	3,069
Electric R.R. mileage	None	2,007
Field crops, value	None	800,000,000
Civil government	594,442	6,408,857
Public works expenditure	126,370	12,039,262
Subsidies to provinces	3,752,966	11,481,673

of confederation. They stood for a workable system of government, not for a theoretical constitution; they desired the union of the provinces on the only basis possible—compromise and fraternity. Above all, their hearts were set to maintain our British connection. In this it is hardly too much to say that they converted British statesmen to a new view of empire. When the delegates from Canada visited England in 1865, on behalf of confederation, George Brown wrote back that there was a manifest desire on the part of British statesmen that ere long the British North America colonies would shift for themselves. Today there are gathered again in London other delegates from every dominion deliberating on terms of a grander union that will include them all with the motherland as equal partners in a galaxy of nations around the British crown.

FIVE MEN BURNED TO DEATH IN EXPLOSION

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—Five men are known to be dead, a number injured and probably other bodies will be found in the ruins of a building at 125 East 3rd street, following two explosions late today in the plant of the Ingersoll Sanitation Company. The bodies were burned beyond identification. Several families living in upper stories may have been trapped.

Prize Winners in Bulletin's Contest

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

study geography. In 1793 he sailed down the Peace and Fraser rivers, but he turned back at Fort Alexander and went down the Skeena to the Pacific. He had found the "Western Sea." In 1821 the companies amalgamated, and took the name of the Hudson Bay Co. In 1867 Canada became a Dominion; later in 1868 the charter was taken away from them, but in return they were given a twentieth of all the land north of North Saskatchewan river and a block of land around each fort, and a large sum of money.

In 1873 the North West Mounted Police were founded. They were founded because the whiskey traders were selling whiskey to the Indians, and the settlers were coming and killing the buffalo, and the Indians were starving. In 1905 Alberta became a province with Saskatchewan. In 1914 the "Great World War" was started, in which many Canadians took part. Three "Great Battles" which have been fought were the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Verdun, and now the "Great War" is drawing to a close.

COAL FIELDS OF ALBERTA OF WIDE RANGE OF CHARACTER CANADA'S GREATEST RESERVE

Authorities Place the Coal Reserve of This Province at the Almost Inconceivable Amount of 1,072,627,400,000 Metric Tons—Edmonton Formation is a Series of Coal Beds at Sea Level or Slightly Above.

Fifty years ago there was only a trifling more coal in Alberta than there is today and with the lapse of the next fifty years the probable supply of coal in Alberta will be only a little less than it is today notwithstanding what has been mined in the past half and what will be mined in the future half of the century.

Alberta's surface soil produces a golden harvest, the gravel of the mountain streams is laden with precious metals, but down deep under the ground almost the whole province is underlain with an inestimable quantity of black diamonds, the potential power producing wealth of which is a heritage for the generations of future citizens of Alberta.

In some parts of the province it is both town and country this layer of coal is comparatively near the surface, so near that it is visible and in some communities so handy that the residents place their furnaces on the top of the coal seam and just dig up part of the cellar floor when they desire a hotter fire. Nearly every deep valley cuts into the fuel wealth sandwiched under the soil of the fertile prairie, and where the ancient upheavals have uplifted the rocks of ages, the crystalline carbon is bared to the glancing rays of the same sun which in prehistoric ages shone on the forests of coal forming vegetation.

Hundred Million Millions
For instance, at the dollar per ton price of the pioneer homesteaders, the probable estimate of Alberta's coal seams would be worth the tidy sum of \$1,072,627,400,000. At the current market price of \$5 per ton the crystallized sunshine of Sunny Alberta would be worth the sum of only \$5,363,137,000,000, or 5 1/2 British billion dollars or 5,363 American billions.

According to the authority of "Coal Resources of the World, Vol. 2, p. 440" the coal fields of Alberta, which include coal of a wide range of character, form Canada's greatest coal reserve. The probable reserve according to an approximate estimate for Alberta is 1,072,627,400,000 metric tons and for the whole of Canada the reserve is only slightly larger, being estimated at 1,234,269,310,000 metric tons. Page 476, vol. 2, Coal Reserves of the World, says:

"The Pashapoo and Upper Edmonton beds occupy an area of 24,779 square miles, all of which is with the exception of 2,304 miles, included in the estimate for the underlying seams. The Cypress Hills area contains only 216 square miles.

The Edmonton formation is a series of coal beds formed at sea level, or slightly above it, during the period of

emergence of the central part of the continent from the sea and before its greater elevation. A few coal seams are found above the limits of the brackish water formation, but the most of the thicker deposits are supposed to have been derived from vegetation at low altitudes. The rocks of this division cover a large part of the southern Alberta. The beds form a synclinal basin reaching from latitude 45 degrees to about latitude 55 degrees 30'. The axis of syncline follows the general line of disturbance represented by the Rocky Mountains. The eastern limb dips very slightly to the west, but in the western limb the foot hills steeper dips appear as the beds out-crop from beneath the Tertiary sandstones which occupy the centre of the syncline. Towards the north the dips are less pronounced and the trough broadens so that the formation is exposed over a larger area and the coal seams increase in thickness.

A group of seams, which in places unites into one thick bed is found at the top of the Edmonton. The aggregate thickness of this group, south of the Bow river, is only about five feet, but it thickens steadily in a north-westerly direction.

At Calgary in the form of a single seam it is 13 feet thick, covered by 1,800 feet of sandstone and clay. The maximum thickness is found on the North Saskatchewan river, west of Edmonton, where it outcrops as a 25 foot seam. A northward extension of this seam is split into at least two 10-foot seams, where the C.T.P. railway crosses the Pembina river.

About 500 to 600 feet below the thick seam a series of smaller seams persist throughout the exposed eastern outcrop of the Edmonton formation, from near the boundary line to north of Edmonton. These seams are mined at Edmonton, Tofield and various other points between the G.T.P. and C.P.R. main lines of railway.

29,930 Square Miles Coal
The seams outcropping at Edmonton, belonging to the lower part of the formation, underlie approximately 29,930 square miles beyond the boundaries of the areas underlain by the upper seams, giving a total area containing available coal of this formation, of 52,406 square miles.

The extension of the Belly river coal beds beneath those of the Edmonton formation has been proved by several borings. The depth at which this deep seam coal has been struck and the thickness of these seams, is as follows:

Tofield at 1,050 feet, coal 4 feet thick; Edmonton at 1,400 feet, coal 4 feet thick; Calgary at 2,562 feet, coal 4 feet thick; Calgary at 2,562 feet,

coal 5 feet thick; Calgary at 2,562 feet, coal 4 feet thick. In the Peace River Valley Dunvegan series, considered about the same age as the Belly beds, contains a few outcropping seams. The beds occupy a trough, similar to those of the monoton formation. The change the Peace, and the Peace river through the Dunvegan series vicinity of St. John, exposing the shales. In the eastern part thin seams have been found, the west seams have been reported.

The Kootenay formation coal or near the base of the crest and not far above the carbon and devonian limestone; it is covered and is exposed only uplifted fault blocks that form mountains, and in the foothills, formation attains its maximum thickness of 3,000 feet in the Elk Valley. The thickness is somewhat towards the north. The amount of coal varies with the thickness of the formation.

As the general system of mountain building has resulted in the formation of a series of fault blocks, the dip generally to the west. The dip is generally bituminous and of a grade. Semi-anthracite to anthracite varieties also occur, and the whole the formation produces most valuable coal in Canada. A lengthy table of details of Kootenay formation, including seams of foot or over, to a depth of 4,000 feet in the province of Alberta, shows many as 28 seams aggregating as much as 114 feet, with a total actual area of 65 square miles, or 2,695,800,000 tons, or a probable reserve of 71 square miles, or 43,132,400,000 tons.

A still lower group of Kootenay formation coal seams of two feet or between 4,000 to 6,000 feet deep, in an approximate estimate of 203 square miles, or 12,700,000,000 tons, or 17,000,000,000 tons, or an aggregate thickness of 15 to 17 feet.

The Alberta areas of the Kootenay formation are found both in the ranges and in the foothills, from near the international boundary northward to beyond the Athabasca river. North of that latitude most of the coal bearing areas occur in the foothills.

SERVE WARRANTS ON 139 MEN FOES U.

Several Residents Of San Francisco Also Implicated In War Conspiracy.

San Francisco, July 9.—One hundred and thirty-nine warrants, based on indictments returned Saturday on a federal grand jury here in connection with an alleged German plot to foment revolution in India and violate neutrality by supplying German warships in the Pacific with provisions shipped from this port, were today served according to an announcement by United States Marshal Holohol. Many of the indicted persons are Californians, but warrants against others have been telegraphed all over the country.

Several San Franciscans named in the indictments already have arranged to furnish the \$10,000 bail fixed by the United States district court.

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PEACE RIVER

How National Spirit Has Grown And the Resources Developed

July 1st, 1917, marks the jubilee of Canada's nationhood. On July 1st, 1867, the British North America Act went into effect and the Dominion started on its wonderful career. It is difficult to realize that only fifty years ago there was no Dominion; but, in its place, a group of small and com-

paratively unimportant British colonies, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island were then separate, sparsely settled colonies, intent upon their own local problems and having little intercourse with the rest of British North America. The Province of Canada was better settled

and more important, but the great North-West was only a vast wilderness, still under the control of Hudson's Bay Company. A few missionaries, traders, and settlers were there, but the whole white population did not exceed 20,000 in number. Still farther west, many thousands of miners had been attracted to British Columbia, by the discovery, in 1857, of gold in the bed of the Fraser River; but after the first rush was over, only a few thousand remained, and the white population of the colony was barely 12,000 in 1861. It is not very surprising, therefore, that a member of the British Parliament declared a few years earlier that the whole colony was not worth £20,000.

The Dominion of Canada, as it appears on present-day maps, is not the Dominion of Canada created in 1867 by the British North America Act. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, when they entered Confederation, had the same area as they have today, but Ontario and Quebec were then much smaller than they are at present. In fact, in 1867 they had no definite northern boundaries, as the rough country to the north was little known, and the disputes about boundaries had not yet begun. The areas in 1867 of Ontario and Quebec are usually given as 121,000 and 110,000 square miles. Add to these areas those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1,000 square miles and 28,000 square miles respectively, and you obtain the total area of the new Dominion of Canada, which was about 280,000 square miles. As Canada today has an area of 3,528,000 square miles, or almost ten times the area of the Dominion at Confederation, it is evident that her growth in area has kept pace with her development in other directions.

"Greater Canada" of Future. The chief areas of British North America, not included in the original Dominion, were Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island on the east, and British Columbia on the west. Rupert's Land, a vast territory around Hudson Bay with no distinct boundaries; the Bermudas, the British West Indies, and the Bahamas are also proper parts of this semi-centennial year proposals are being publicly made looking to the inclusion of at least Newfoundland, the British West Indies and the Bahamas in a Greater Canada, which would thus become an empire in itself while continuing a part of the British Empire. The Twentieth Century is, indeed, Canada's. It does not need the eye of a prophet to see that in the very near future Canada's population will be trebled or quadrupled. The temperate regions of the earth have few vacant places, the tropical practically none. Yet the people of the earth continue to increase and multiply. The southern parts of Western Canada, South America, South Africa, and Australia are but sparsely peopled at present, yet all are eminently suited for settlement by white races. And of all these countries it would seem as if Canada would be first to receive the great tides of emigration. She appears to be better prepared and better fitted to receive them. This prospective rapid development of Canada demands the careful organization and utilization of her wonderful material resources.

After Fifty Years. Since the outbreak of the Great War Canada has made rapid strides as a manufacturing country. In spite of great agricultural and mineral resources, almost one half (46 per cent.) of her people dwell in urban centres. Ontario and Quebec practically monopolize the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. The value of manufactured products of these provinces for 1911 were: Ontario \$579,816,225; Quebec, \$350,301,656, out of a total value for the Dominion of \$1,145,975,639. Canada used to be a debtor nation, that is, she imported more than she exported. This state of affairs is now reversed, and the balance of trade is no longer against her. For example, Canada's trade for the fiscal year of 1915-16 reached a total of \$1,424,000,000. Exports amounted to a total of \$741,000,000, distributed as follows: Manufactures, \$242,000,000; agricultural products \$250,000,000; animal products, \$102,000,000; minerals, \$66,000,000; lumber, \$61,000,000, and fish, \$22,000,000. Imports were valued at \$683,000,000, of which \$239,000,000 were dutiable goods and \$218,000,000 free goods.

But the commercial and manufacturing aspects are the least in which the Great War has affected Canada. While immigration in recent decades a prime factor in the national life—has ceased, the nation has made great efforts towards the maintenance of the productivity of its various basic industries—agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing—and has given great numbers of its sons to the fighting forces, thus giving the answer to the statesmen who foretold that Canada would desert the Empire in time of danger. This expectation of Germany has been

falsified, and the fifty years of Canada's national life furnish a wonderful example of the triumph of faith which inspired the Fathers of Confederation and the public men of the Mother Country in the sixties.

The final step towards Confederation was taken when a conference was held in 1866 in London, between British and Canadian statesmen. The result of their work was the British North America Act, which passed the British House practically unopposed, and came into force July 1st, 1867. The Act provided that Canada (Upper and Lower), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick should be united under one federal government, but that each should manage its purely local affairs. The united country was to be called the Dominion of Canada, and henceforth Upper and Lower Canada were to be known as Ontario and Quebec. It is interesting to note that the first draft of the Bill calls the country the "Kingdom of Canada." This did not mean an independent kingdom, but an auxiliary one, with the monarch of England at its head. The term "Dominion" was a general term for the word "kingdom" might offend the Republican susceptibilities of our American neighbors.

The New Constitution. A Governor-General to represent the sovereign of Great Britain was to be appointed for five years. Each province was to have a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council for five years. The functions of Governors were to call, prorogue, and dissolve parliaments, to choose councillors, to assent to measures passed by Parliament, and to exercise a general care over the interests of the country. The real governing power was left to the councillors, whom the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor should choose from the party in majority in the House of Commons or Assembly. This, of course, is the principle of Responsible Government.

The Dominion Parliament was to consist of two houses, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Senate was to have 72 members: 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, and 24 from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick combined. The Senators were to be appointed for life by the Governor-General. Moreover, the members of the Senate were to be at least thirty years of age, and must be possessed of at least \$4,000 worth of property. The Senate's functions are identical with those of the British House of Lords prior to 1911. The House of Commons was to be elected by the people. With respect to its membership, the principle of representation by population was adopted. Quebec was taken as the standard and given 5 members, while the numbers from the other provinces were to bear the same relation to their population that 65 did to the population of Quebec.

Provinces and Powers. The Provincial Parliaments were to be similar to that of the Dominion, except that it was left optional whether a province should or should not have a Senate. To avoid confusion the old names, Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly were to be the official names of the provincial houses. The duration of the Dominion Parliament was fixed at five years, that of the Provincial Parliaments at four years. All parliaments were to meet once a year. The seat of the Dominion Government was to be Ottawa; the provincial seats were: Ontario, Toronto; Quebec, Quebec; Nova Scotia, Halifax; New Brunswick, Fredericton.

The Dominion Parliament was to have control of the general affairs of the country. Such were: regulation of trade, postal system, public debt and borrowing money on public credit, military and naval matters, navigation, fisheries, currency and coinage, banks, bankruptcy, Indian affairs, naturalization of aliens, customs, marriage and divorce, public works, railways, criminal law, commercial law, etc. The Dominion Parliament was also given power to disallow Provincial Acts. The Provincial Parliaments were given power over direct taxation within the province, borrowing of money on provincial credit, management of public credit, management of public lands, timber, etc., licenses, public works within the province, civil and property rights, provincial courts, prisons and imprisonment, enforcement of the law of the province, education, municipal institutions, and generally of all matters of a local or private nature within the province.

Other important provinces of the Act were: There should be absolutely free trade between the provinces of Canada. Money bills must originate in the House of Commons. In Parliamentary debates either the English or French language might be used and proceedings must be recorded in both. The construction of the Intercolonial Railway was to be commenced within six months. It was also

provided that other provinces might be admitted at any time.

Compared with United States. It is often said that our constitution is a direct copy of that of the United States. This is untrue in some very important respects. In the United States the central government receives its power from the "Sovereign States" within clearly defined limits. Everything which the states did not specially part with at the outset, is jealously guarded. Thus, theoretically, it is a very slender thread which binds a state to the union, and it was largely this centrifugal force which caused the American Civil War. The framers of the British North America Act took warning from the weak points in the American scheme. The provinces ceded all their powers to the Crown, and received back such measures of self-government as their representatives had agreed upon as desirable. Again with us, judges are not elected by popular vote as in the United States, but are appointed by the Governor-in-Council for life, and thus are not dependent "on the caprice of the people of a province for their nomination and retention in office." It is enough to say that Confederation has fulfilled the expectations of its most ardent advocates. The Act stands today as on July 1st, 1867, except that several new provinces have been admitted—an added proof of the advantages of union.

Period Preceding 1867. After the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, the united Province of Canada made rapid progress. The population rose from 1,100,000 in 1841 to 2,597,857 in 1861; and yet, in comparison with what they are today, the chief cities were still small. Montreal had only 90,323 inhabitants in 1861, Toronto 44,821, Hamilton 12,096, and London 11,555. On the other hand, many of the villages and some of the towns were far larger and more prosperous than they are now.

In the period just before Confederation most of the people of Canada were engaged in agriculture and lumbering. Grain was grown more extensively than now, and many parts of central and southern Canada still contained great pine forests. Moreover, the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty created a very large and lucrative trade with the United States in the products of the farm and the forest. Much of the grain and lumber was carried by water, and as a result many an Ontario labourer on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario was then a very busy part of departure for sailing vessels and steamers engaged in this export trade. At the same time the valley of the Ottawa produced an immense quantity of squared timber, most of which was exported to Europe. On the other hand, manufacturing was confined almost exclusively to the supplying of local needs, and little attempt was made to export manufactured goods.

In the fifteen years before Confederation a very wonderful development in railways in the country, the sixteen-mile line between Laprairie and St. John, L.C., had been opened in 1853, but in 1851 there was not yet a single mile of railway track in Upper Canada. In the following years, however, development was rapid, and, by 1865, 2,148 1/2 miles were built and in use.

Union Followed Progress. In the Maritime Provinces railways had made little progress, and in 1865 New Brunswick had only 196 miles, and Nova Scotia only 93. Even after the construction of all these railways, the colonization roads, built through the bush by the government, continued to be very important for giving access to those parts of the country not to be reached by the railways, and for encouraging settlement. In 1863 there were seven of these roads in Upper Canada, and five in Lower Canada.

EARLY FARMERS' CONVENTION. From the Bulletin of October 8th, 1867.—An agricultural convention for the North-West Territories is called for October 11th and 12th in Regina. It is hoped that the convention will lead to permanent organization. Papers are invited on the following subjects: mixed farming, plowing, harrowing, agricultural machinery, progress of agricultural exhibitions in the North-West, dairy farming, cheese making, varieties of grain most suitable for the soil and climate of the North-West, cultivation of grasses, best time to cut grain, stock raising—best grades of stock for the North-West, prairie vs. the timber lands, and any other appropriate subjects that the delegates may select.

Peking Palace Bombed. London, July 8.—Reuters' Peking correspondent reports that the palace there was bombed by an airplane yesterday.

ONLY SON OF SIR MONTAGUE ALLAN KILLED IN FRANCE

Third Bereavement Of The War—
Two Daughters Lost In
Lusitania.

MONTREAL, July 8.—Flight Lieutenant Hugh Allan, only son of Sir Montagu Allan, was killed in France

on Friday last, according to advices received here today. He had been in Canada only a short time after qualifying for the Royal Flying Corps. This is the third bereavement the war has brought to Sir Montagu Allan. His two young daughters were lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed and Lady Allan was also badly injured in that disaster. Sir Montagu is now in London, England, engaged in work in connection with the Canadian pension board there.

TO THE FARMERS!

We are in the market for Wheat, Barley and Milling Oats. Submit samples to us and receive best cash prices.

TO EVERYONE!

WE RECOMMEND

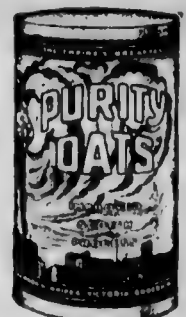


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The mills controlled by the WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, manufacture the largest line of CEREAL GOODS in the Dominion. The mills have recently been rebuilt and modernized and with mills and warehouses in every part of the country are excellently located to give the best of service.

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PRICES.

Through our Winnipeg Office with its correspondents in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Montreal, and our Edmonton Office with its Western Connections, we can keep in close touch with Prices everywhere and advise our friends where grain should be shipped to obtain best results. Before shipping or selling your grain send us samples and we will quote you prices immediately by phone or wire.

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37 Years of Service and Satisfaction

A Record Worth Consideration--

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The Humberstone Coal Co.
in existence 37 years



The Humberstone Coal Co. Staff, 1880

Humberstone Coal is
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Coal Buyers will surely give this remarkable record consideration when placing their Coal Orders---A proof of the entire satisfaction and high quality of coal furnished from the Mines of

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Our modern shaker screens and equipment enable us to guarantee the grade of coal required---Lump coal, with us, means LUMP---the coal being carefully screened over 3 inch shaker screens. Our Nut Coal has always been in great demand and our Prices are always in keeping with the market and times.

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PART OF THE HUMBERSTONE COAL COMPANY STAFF 1917



START OF EDMONTON CITY DAIRY DATES FROM ELEVEN YEARS AGO

Business Was Begun By W. W. Prevey With Whom Were Later
Joined H. W. Johnson, Now Treasurer, And George W.
Hallett, The Present Secretary--Ideal Of Constant
Progress And Improvement Ever
Before Company.

The Edmonton City Dairy's beginning dates long after the confederation of the Canadian provinces, but it goes back, however, to the start of Edmonton's rapid growth, over a decade ago.

Just a little more than eleven years ago, W. W. Prevey, managing director of the Edmonton City Dairy, Limited, began the business of selling milk in Edmonton, on the site which the company now occupies at the east end of the low level bridge. His plant consisted of a small wooden building which was later converted into a stable, and which unfortunately was burned last autumn. His deliveries were made in two small wagons, one of which he operated himself. The business grew and after a time H. W.

Johnson, the treasurer of the present company, united forces with Mr. Prevey. A little later Geo. W. Hallett, secretary of the concern, came in. The business of supplying milk to the city grew steadily. The great difficulty at the outset was to obtain a supply. The concern as a pioneer went every energy to secure the production of milk & cream in the Edmonton district and due to their liberal and business policy towards the farmers, by the present ample dairy product is largely due. A small amount of butter and ice cream were manufactured in the early years and these have increased in large proportions.

Particularly is this true of the butter, which, from a total production of

74,000 pounds in 1903 or 2.9 per cent. of the total production of Alberta, increased to almost 300,000 pounds in 1916, or practically 33 1-3 per cent. of the total amount of creamery butter produced in the province. Under the system of centralization introduced by the E. C. D. the farmer in a new and thinly settled community could ship his cream to Edmonton and receive the same price for it as the farmer close to the city. This gave him the same advantage as if he had had a local creamery in his community, long before a local creamery would have found it possible to exist there. This policy has made history rapidly in the Alberta dairy industry and is largely responsible for its advanced position today.

From the start, the E. C. D. realized the importance of education in the direction of breeding, feeding and care of dairy cattle, and care and cleanliness in handling the milk and cream. They early practiced the policy of paying for cream according to quality. Payments were formerly made twice monthly. Recently the system of paying cash for every delivery has been adopted. Buying stations are maintained for the convenience of patrons and at these the cream is tested and payment is made.

As the supply of cream became plentiful, in the last two years creameries have been established at central

points with a view to reducing the distance necessary to ship cream, to still further encourage production, and to ensure the highest quality. Some ten of these local creameries are now in operation, including the new Grande Prairie plant, the most northerly creamery in Canada.

The company keeps before it the ideal of constant progress and improvement. Of it the Alberta Dairy Commissioner C. P. Marker, remarked at the last provincial dairy convention that "The Edmonton City Dairy made greater improvement in the quality of its butter in the past year than any other creamery in Alberta."

The important market for E. C. D. butter is at the Pacific coast, where it is held in high esteem. From this source the company, which is now the largest butter manufacturer in Canada, draws a growing stream of money for circulation among the farmers of Central Alberta, making pay-rolls and lubricating the wheels of business in own and country.

The largest supply of available water in the world is located in Canada. It is twice the available supply of the United States.

On a per capita basis, Canada has at the present time more mills, factories, machine shops and foundries being operated on a 24-hour basis than any other country in the world.

BIG THINGS ABOUT OUR BIG COUNTRY

The estimated amount of money invested in Canada's agricultural and industrial plants is \$10,000,000,000.

So glorious is the Canadian scenery, and so great the charm of this country to the traveler, that tourists spend in Canada every year over \$50,000,000.

Canada is bounded by three oceans, and has a coast line nearly equal to half the circumference of the earth.

Canada is eighteen times larger than Germany. It has 111,992 more square miles than the whole of the United States, including Alaska, and it constitutes one-third of the area of the British Empire.

Our one Province of Alberta is larger than either Germany or France, while British Columbia has 200,000 square miles of magnificent mountain

scenery as against Switzerland's 16,000 square miles of ditto.

Montreal is the sixth largest city on the continent, and Toronto the tenth largest.

Within the borders of Ontario are three tracts of 4,000 to 8,000 square miles each that no white man has ever explored. It is estimated that east of the Headwater Lake and Kasar River is a region of 73,000 square miles arid, larger than New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts combined, which is yet to be explored. Altogether there is an aggregate of 301,000 square miles of country which should be represented on the map by whiteness, and this calculation does not include unexplored areas of less than 4,000 square miles.

The coal resources of Canada, ac-

ording to careful surveys, amount over 170,000,000,000 tons, while coal resources of Canada are equivalent to at least 16,000,000,000 tons.

Eighty per cent. of the world's supply of nickel is produced in Canada.

Manitoba is the home of the world's most famous wheat--"Manitoba No. 1 Hard."

Saskatchewan has produced more than half-a-million bushels of wheat in ten years.

The products of Nova Scotia for year 1914 were estimated on a conservative basis at over \$120,000 for less than half-a-million population.

At Saunt Mte. Marie, Canada has biggest single canal-lock in the world not excluding that in the Kiel Canal.

The largest annual exhibition in the world is the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

The biggest steamer on the Great Lakes is owned by the Canada Ship Lines, Limited. She was built at Port Arthur, is 625 feet long, and has a grain capacity of 425,000 bushels.

Canada has the most extensive and prolific fishing waters in the world.

Agricultural Development in Alberta From Early Settlement

Written By James McCaig, Editor of Provincial Publications.

The beginnings of Alberta agriculture were grazing enterprises in the southern part of the province. These were of United States rather than of Canadian origin. It was a hundred years ago that the Selkirk Colony was established on the Red River. Its internal progress was slow and its expansion slower. Independent of railway communication, the progress of serious settlement from the Selkirk Colony outwards would have been along the Upper Saskatchewan, and this was developing at the time the Canadian Pacific headed straight west from Winnipeg and reached the coast in 1885. This led to active settlement in the southern parts of all the western provinces, including Alberta. In the time between 1870 and 1885, however, Alberta had been reached by the cattleman from the south. Owing to the favorable climate and naturally cured winter feed, the horse and cattle ranchers were well established under the Chinook before the railway came in, and it might be said that the ranching interest was dominant in the province until 1900. This was at least the case in the south, including such centres as Calgary, MacLeod, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

Farming and Home-Making

From 1891, Central Alberta was served by a north and south line from Calgary to Strathcona, and considerable settlement took place along this line. Ranching extended as far north as the Red River. The railway and the ranchman do not thrive well on the same ground and the introduction of railway facilities to include both rain and branch lines is synonymous

with close farm community settlement and the shrinking of the old kind of cattle land. The settlement along the Calgary and Edmonton railway has always had an efficient and permanent aspect. At the end of the line was Edmonton, but across the Saskatchewan—Strathcona being the terminus. It was without transportation facilities except ox-carts up to this time, so that agriculture was not at all developed. A garden was as good as a farm for there was no market for surplus products. The Canadian Northern arrived in 1905 and by it, the trail of prosperous settlement up the great Saskatchewan Valley was retaken and restored. Edmonton with 1200 people in 1900, with 7,500 in 1905, reached 75,000 in 1914, which was cut back to 60,000 by the war. By the coming of the railway, Edmonton was established as the heart of a second area in the province entitled to a descriptive name of its own and now called Central Alberta. Remarkable as the growth of Edmonton has been in having made a ten-fold increase from 7,500 people in ten years, more remarkable still is the growth of the broad fundamental understructure of mixed agriculture and settled home-making for the central part of the province stands. In spite of the early lack of railway facilities, Central Alberta has already developed good types of land enterprise and good commercial centres.

Ten years ago, Edmonton was a town at the end of a stub line. It had small beginnings in agriculture but a mighty prospect. One of the things the old Edmonton settlers did have was a big outlook to the north. Peace

River Crossing is in the same position today. We have pushed our privileges, even so recently won for ourselves, out into the Great Peace River Valley, to a new land of bunch grass in some places, poplar and pea-vine in others, but with its share always of the big top of Alberta feed, with streams and springs and quick, deep soil and occasional visits of the Chinook thrown in. The feature of climate represented more characteristically in the regular Chinook in the south is what makes possible a large northern development in Alberta. For the sake of clear thinking, Alberta is three provinces in one. The material for the story of the great northland has not yet been made. The story of agricultural development relates chiefly to the southern and central sections.

Not that we have yet done much with the great gift prairie soil. Of the 141,782,000 acres of land in the province, it is commonly estimated that there are 100,000,000 acres of productive land. The area under crop in 1913 is estimated as 2,847,181 acres—a little less than four per cent. of the total. The area occupied amounts to about ten per cent. or eleven per cent. The development of agriculture in Alberta can be made to display some interesting figures and percentages of yields and increases in acreages, crops, live stock, etc. These are available in the census and statistical reports of the Dominion Government. The most interesting and most significant study in development relates to types of farm activity and enterprise, progress in the art, science and business of agriculture, and in the rapid and ef-

fective organization of machinery by the department for popular and systematic agricultural education.

Irrigation and Dry Farming

In Southern Alberta, commonly described as the part of the province under the Chinook, the rancher expected to have been left in undisputed possession of the grass. The climate of southern Alberta is popularly described as rather dry. In a good many publications, the expression "too dry to grow crops without irrigation" frequently appears. As a matter of fact, the average rainfall of Southern Alberta is not very much below that of Central Alberta, the average in the former being about sixteen inches and in the latter about eighteen or nineteen. The difference in the two areas is due to a difference in the waste of moisture from evaporation. The Chinook generally carries away the moisture represented in the snow fall of Northern Alberta three or four times during the season. Some of it is blown from the face of the fields into the coulees. In summer time, while moisture falls abundantly in the latter half of May and in June and part of July, the average year the prairie grass is commonly completely cured by the Chinooks during July. If land is bare during winter and Chinooks frequent in the growing and ripening period for grain, crops naturally fail.

It is this circumstance that is responsible for the inauguration of irrigation enterprises in Southern Alberta. The first of these was established with headquarters at Lethbridge about the year 1900. It receives its water supply from the St. Mary's River and its scope was the application of water to about half of a million acre tract. In an enterprise has been acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company established a still larger enterprise east of Calgary with supplies drawn from the Bow River and undertaking to water a million out of three million acres total property in land. The Southern Alberta Land Co., with headquarters at Medicine Hat, draws its supplies likewise from the Bow River. It controls over four hundred thousand acres of land of which over half is irrigable. This makes a total of a million and three-quarters acres of irrigable land included in three large enterprises. There are a number of small ones besides.

Irrigation means crop insurance, heavier crops, a greater diversity in crops, such as forage and succulent crops in addition to grain, and makes live stock breeding and feeding certain and possible. The establishment of this type of intensive enterprise is an important phase of development in the former buffalo and cow country. The uses of irrigation in actual production has been fully demonstrated. There is scarcely so much to be said for the use that is made of the crop. Probably seventy-five per cent. of the alfalfa grown on the irrigated lands in the Lethbridge district is marketed for cash instead of through live stock such as lambs, steers, etc.

The Dairy Industry
Central Alberta is devoted to live stock and dairy work chiefly. The production of large quantities of hay and cheap grains are always favorable to stock-keeping and Central Alberta has an extremely heavy top of vegetation. Central and Northern Alberta together are rich in the pea-vine as well as in the fine grasses and clover.

edges. Oats, hay, green-feed and roots can be grown in the greatest luxuriance.

The dairy output in 1913 reached seven and a half million pounds. There are fifty-seven creameries and thirteen factories in the province. Surplus butter goes to Vancouver, the Yukon, Toronto and Montreal. Manufacturing and handling of products are under government supervision. Marketing is done by the Provincial Dairy Commissioner, all butter is paid for by grade, all cream is paid for by grade. The Edmonton City Dairy is one of the greatest dairy enterprises in Canada. It does a large creamery and manufacturing business as well as whole milk distribution.

General Live Stock

General live stock interests are common to all farm enterprises in Central Alberta. The horse stock is changing rapidly. Light-legged small stock is disappearing and the farm yards and pastures all show heavy farm horses from the use of Clydesdale and Percheron sires chiefly.

Purebred beef cattle properties are numerous in Central Alberta. The largest purebred Hereford herd in Canada is at Alberta. Shorthorns are most numerous and Angus are well represented. The largest properties in purebred as well as in commercial dairy cattle are held in Central Alberta.

Sheep and Swine

Sheep are increasing rapidly on the farms. Alberta is the third province of the Dominion for both purebred and commercial sheep.

Swine are on the increase in the province. The frequent increases in transportation rates, fare of stock attendants, raising of minimums, etc., is going to seriously hamper the disposal of our surplus outside of the province.

FIRST CAR OF WHEAT SHIPPED

The first car of wheat to be shipped from Edmonton to Ontario was shipped by John Cameron, the first year the C. and E. railway came to South Edmonton.

DELEGATES TO THE P.E.I. CONFERENCE

From Nova Scotia: Charles Tupper, William A. Henry, Robert B. Dickey, Jonathan McCully, Adams G. Archibald; from New Brunswick: J. L. Tilley, John M. Johnston, John Hamilton Gray, Edward B. Chandler, W. H. Steeves; from Prince Edward Island: J. H. Gray, Edward Palmer, W. H. Pope, George Coles, A. A. Macdonald, Newfoundland, having no part in the movement, sent no representatives. Lord Monck, at the request of his ministers, had communicated with the Lieutenant governors asking that a delegation of the Canadian Cabinet might attend the meeting and lay their own plans before it. This was accorded and the visitors from Canada were George Brown, John A. Macdonald, Alexander T. Galt, George E. Cartier, Hector L. Langevin, William McDougall, D'Arcy McGee and Alexander Campbell.

HUMBERSTONE MINE STILL OWNED AND OPERATED BY FAMILY WHO STARTED MINING IN YEAR 1880

Business, Which Began With Ox-cart Delivery, Has Grown to 24 Proportions During Years of its Development—Payroll Includes 250 Employees and Adds \$200,000 Per Month to Business of Community

Of the many coal mines now in thiamines, skilled mechanics, electricians, carpenters, machinists, blacksmiths, engineers, clerical office staff, farm hands, boarding house chef and staff and travelling salesman.

The equipment of the mine is full modern with rope haulage system supplemented by eight horses which are kept stabled underground. Four coal cutting machines are run by compressed air. The mine is equipped to deal with an output of 1,000 tons per day during this coming winter.

Mine Equipment

Two shafts 120 feet deep for hoist and ventilation connect the working of the seven foot seam with surface. The coal is hoisted by skips to the top of the shaft at a rate which will keep 250 mine cars in motion underground. Five mine pumps keep the mine dry. All compartments and departments of the mine are connected by a private telephone system.

In the engine room, slack is consumed under the steam boilers. Hoisting engines, pumps, fans, engine for electric generators and air compressors are among the machinery of the plant. The mine is about 70 feet high and the coal is elevated to the fourth floor and dumped upon shaking screens on the third floor and so graded as to sort the coal lumps automatically into their various commercial grades.

The mine is well ventilated since there is no gas open carbide lamps are used.

Mrs. Humberstone came to Edmonton in 1885 and since that time has been actively engaged in the business which she now owns and is to be found in her office every day.

The Humberstone family have a comfortable residence on the farm near the mine. The excellent field and garden testify to the fertility of the surface soil.

Piled in the yard nearby is the three months' supply of 50,000 lineal feet of mine timber brought from their own timber limits.

Twenty buildings are grouped around the mine mouth where the tail tipple stands. In 1915 the mine suffered from damage by both fire and flood.

Many Employees Enlist

Since the war about 400 former employees of the Humberstone mine have enlisted for overseas service. Several have been mentioned in Canada's honor roll.

While the business has been under the management of C. G. Sheldon, the present general manager, it has continued to develop along sound business lines.

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FACTS AND FIGURES TELL OF MARVELLOUS GROWTH WHICH HAS TAKEN PLACE IN 50 YEARS

Agricultural Expansion

Canada is, as she has always been, an agricultural country, but the field crops value of 1867 were infinitesimal, compared with the \$800,000,000 of 1916, and that a poor crop year. Agricultural exports have gone up from \$12,871,055 to \$249,681,194 in 1916, and yet less than ten per cent. of Canada's tillable area is under cultivation. What room for increased production these figures reveal. The wheat exports in 1867 of 2,284,702 bushels grew to 167,745,469 bushels in 1916, and the exports of flour were 8,409,000 barrels in 1915-16. Over half of Canada's invested capital, per census of 1911, was in farm values. Dairying, live stock and kindred interests have had a corresponding development.

Banking

Banks and banking have witnessed a remarkable expansion since 1867. Chartered banks have, however, through absorption and amalgamation been reduced of late years to 21, but the bank branches have increased to over 3,200.

Paid-up bank capital has increased from \$30,289,048 in 1867 to \$111,512,855, and bank deposits from \$37,678,571 to \$1,338,927,224 in March, 1917, while assets total over two billions. Loans to the public have increased from \$51,566,129 to \$84,304,466.

Electrical Development

Electricity was an undiscovered force in 1867, and electrical development unknown. Today the mystic power is transforming the country. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission Line of Ontario is one of the longest in the world, extending 240 miles. Most cities and towns are supplied with electrical energy, and its latest application is on the farm. Great as has been electrical development in the last few years, it is predicted that it is only in its infancy.

Fisheries Wealth

Canada has the richest commercial fishing waters in the world, employing 100,000. The products value, after Confederation, was only \$6,577,391, whereas it is now \$36,860,798. The total production value since 1870 is a billion dollars, and yet it is said that we are only beginning to catch this rich harvest of the seas and lakes.

Government Finances

Canada's growth in 50 years is strikingly illustrated in the Government revenue, which has jumped from \$13,487,923 in 1867-8, to \$232,000,000 in 1916-17. The thirteen millions would not go far today in running the country. Expenditures have increased in proportion. Customs duties form a large item in the national receipts, the \$8,301,416 of 1867 having grown to \$134,000,000.

Great Canadian Undertakings

Canada has carried out many great undertakings since Confederation: the building of three transcontinental railways; the extension of the canal system; big harbor improvements in the chief seaport cities; the building of a great elevator system across the continent; the development of our water-power resources; and the opening of vast new areas of country.

Immigration

Canada had little or no immigration in 1867. The modern movement toward Canada began in 1897, or 29 years ago. Since then, 2,294,797 have entered Canada, viz., British, 1,214,941, or 53 per cent.; foreign, 888,294, or 38 per cent.; United States, 1,155,793, or 50 per cent. Total arrivals in 1916-17, 25,395; largest number of arrivals in any one year were 402,432 in 1912-13. This 20-year inflow represents 53 different nationalities, making Canada one of the world's human melting pots. A revival of arrivals is expected after the war. Homestead entries in the 29 years total half a million.

Insurance

Insurance—life and fire—show a tremendous increase in 50 years. Life insurance in force jumping from \$55,650,082 to \$1,311,616,877; and fire, from \$158,359,809 to \$3,531,628,802. Nearly five billions taken together. Today 44 life and 88 fire companies do business in Canada. Life premiums totalled \$26,474,833 in 1915, and fire premiums \$452,106,678.

Canada of the Future

Farwell address of the Duke of Connaught, Ottawa, Oct. 8, 1916: "Canada has a great future before it. In Canada the empire has a portion that is bound to take a leading part in the activities of the future. . . ."

Canada has taken her share in the war in a most magnificent manner. It will ever be written in the records of Canada that, in the time of the greatest need, unasked and unforced, the best of Canada's sons rallied to the colors.

Mining Industry

Canada produces practically all the known minerals. Production has leaped from \$10,000,000 in 1871 to \$170,000,000 in 1915, and yet Prof. H. G. Miller says: "Only the fringe of our mineral resources have been touched," and only ten per cent. of Ontario's promising mineral area has been prospected. The same remark applies to most of the other Provinces.

Mining production in the Dominion has doubled in 11 years, and the total production since Confederation is nearly two billion dollars.

Canada supplies over 80 per cent. of the world's nickel output, as well as asbestos. Estimated coal areas 109,000 square miles.

Manufacturing Growth

Canada's industrial life was a small factor in 1867. There were few factories and artisans, with little or no production other than for home use; but per a postal census of manufactures taken in 1915, Canada has 21,291 industrial establishments, employing 511,859, with wages and salaries of \$60,143,704. But even more significant are the capital figures of \$1,944,991,427, and production value of \$1,392,616,593. Canada now makes 300 kinds of manufactures, and among the industrial plants are over 500 branch United States industries. With rich natural resources and cheap power, Canada promises to become increasingly strong industrially.

New Things since Confederation

Have you realized how many new things have come into existence since 1867? Such as airplanes, automobiles, apartment houses, electric playgrounds, consolidated schools, consumptive hospitals, dynamos, department stores, electrical development, electric street cars, fireless cookers, fish hatcheries, farm tractors, gas, natural and manufactured, gasoline engines, garden planning, grain elevators, hydro-electric power lines, incubators, insurance companies on a large scale, ice breakers, motor boats, munition plants, medical appliances, and X-rays, nickel mining, natural gas, oyster cultivation, oil-propelled locomotives and steamers, parcel post and rural mail delivery, steel rail mills, summer hotels, technical schools, transmission power lines, typewriters, temperance legislation in nine-tenths of Canada, woman suffrage in some Provinces, war, Western cities, United States industries in Canada—over 500 of them.

Population

Canada's population has in 50 years jumped from 3,371,594 to 7,206,643 in 1911, or more than doubled (now estimated at 8,000,000). Increase in 1901-1911, 34 per cent. In 1911 rural population was 3,349,516, and urban 2,021,739. Increase of rural population in 10 years was 17.16 per cent.; of urban 62.25 per cent., thus emphasizing the marked modern tendency from country to city. Three-fourths of Canada's population is British-born. Of the total, 3,821,995 are male; 3,384,648 female. Men of military age (18-45), 1,700,075. Over 400,000 employed.

The growth of a country is evidenced by its postal service. The 5,638 post offices of 1867 have increased to 13,348 in 1916, covering an ever-widening area of territory until the little red box is seen all the way from Loughborough to the Yukon; from the international boundary to the Arctic Circle. Free rural mail delivery and

the parcel post service are modern improvements. The eighteen million letters mailed in 1868 have increased to 700 million. Post office savings banks are now since Confederation, holding \$40,000,000 in deposits.

Provincial Expansion

Four Provinces at the birth of Confederation; nine now. And yet the nine take up only half of Canada's total area. There is room enough for nine more. In 1867, the area of the 4 Provinces forming Confederation was only 662,148 square miles; now Parliament exercises jurisdiction over 3,728,665 square miles in the nine Provinces and three Territories.

Wireless Telegraphy

Wireless telegraphy was also unknown at Confederation. Today, Canada has a chain of wireless telegraph stations extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and inland up the Great Lakes to the head of Lake Superior, constituting a marine telegraphic service under direct government control not equaled by any other country in the world.

Railways

What a wonderful development has taken place in railway construction since 1867. Only 2,278 miles then served limited parts of the east, with not a single mile of steel north of Lake Superior and over the Rockies to the Pacific. The only method of transportation in the West was by water, pony or led river cart. The Canadian Pacific Railway was unplanned in detail; there was only the pledge of a cross-continent line. The Grand Trunk system was only 15 years old, and therefore in its infancy. Now three transcontinental lines link East and West with branches in every direction. Canada owns and operates 4,111 miles of railway governmentally.

The 2,278 miles at Confederation have increased to 37,434, which means that Canada has more railway mileage per capita than any country in the world; that she has given \$800,000,000 toward this end.

Telegraphs and Telephones

The telephones were unknown and undreamed of in 1867; today Canada is one of the world's greatest telephone users, with 1 for every 14.6 of the population, or 548,421 in all. 1,592 operating companies have a wire mileage of 1,606,000. 15,217 are employed; \$76,920,314 of capital is represented; revenue has reached \$18,594,287, and net profits \$7,852,719. Half of the organizations are co-operative.

Canada has 40,255 pole mileage, and 206,551 wire mileage of telegraph lines. 10,325,936 land messages were sent in 1916. 11 operating telegraph companies today, capital \$75,000,000, 4,535 offices.

Trade Growth in Fifty Years

Canada's foreign trade has also grown with the country. How small the \$131,027,532 of 1867-8 appear when compared with the enormous total of \$2,249,170,171 in 1916-17. The imports then of \$73,459,644 have increased to \$845,339,902, and the exports of \$57,567,888 to \$1,161,375,768. Canada, in 1867, did business within a limited area, and a few countries; today her trade routes make a world map, reaching 45 countries. Canada has later changed from an importing to an exporting country, the difference of exports over imports in 1916-17 being \$506,044,665. Canada's foreign commerce is two and a half times as much as that of the United States, per capita.

Western Canada

Western Canada was "the Great Lone Land" in 1867, with but a handful of settlers. Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver were unborn. Not a single mile of railway afforded transportation facilities, and there was no sense of union or interest with the Canadian East, though Western Canada holds two-thirds of Canada's total area. Now it is one of the greatest wheat-growing areas in the world, and with land to yield millions of bushels more. Population increase in ten years, 1901-1911, was 174 per cent.

War Items

Canada was happily at peace at the

IN THE COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION

This is the Supreme Court before which every business must stand to have judgment passed upon it. Many so-called Coal Companies have been started in the last few years in Edmonton, only to drop out of the running after a brief and checkered career. In each and every such case one or more of the elements of "SERVICE" was lacking. Hence the adverse judgment of the final court of appeal called for the Court of Public Opinion.

Our conception of the word "SERVICE" as applied to the retail coal business is—

1. To supply good coal.
2. To deliver promptly.
3. To keep prices as low as circumstances permit.
4. To treat our customers as courteously as we should expect to be treated.

This forms the basis of our pleading before the court. If volume of business done is any criterion of success, then our cause is won before the Court of Public Opinion.

MAKING HISTORY

For the past six years we have been making history in the retail coal business, starting in a very small way with only one delivery team and gradually increasing our business until last winter we used as many as 48 double delivery teams. This will give you some idea of the growth of the Mahar Coal Co., Edmonton's leading retail merchant.

KING COAL

King Coal has stood the test for the past ten years.

There is more King Coal sold in the City of Edmonton than any other. There is a reason for this fact, and that reason is Satisfaction and Dependability.

**MAKE US YOUR COAL DEALER
FOR NEXT WINTER**

Phone 1066 — Phone 1066

THE MAHAR COAL CO.

Office and Yards: 106th St. and 104th Ave.

**OUR Record shows we have kept step with the progress of the Country.
We have been producing Coal in Alberta for the past SEVEN YEARS.**

ALBERTA COAL HAS VALUE IN EVERY OUNCE

**Shippers in Carload Lots
to All Points**

**Dont Be Caught Short of Coal!
Let Us Fill Your Cellar for You Now**

THE GREAT NORTHERN COAL CO. LIMITED

EDMONTON

PHONE 6355

LAC LA BICHE AS TRADING POST IS OLDER THAN FORT EDMONTON

Northern Town Was Established by Old Northwest Trading Company
About 1760—First White Man to Reach Lac la Biche Was
Employed by Company, Who Came From Quebec
to Take Charge of Post.

It may be interesting for many in-
tending visitors to know that Lac la
Biche, though the present business
center, modern improvements and
railroads, etc., are of very recent date,
as an important trading centre and a
station for fur trading and dealings
with the natives, is one of the oldest
in Northern Alberta. It even antedates
the establishment of a fur-trading
post, (or as it was then called "fort")
that is now Edmonton, by about ten
years. Lac la Biche was established
by the old North-West Trading Co.,
about 1760, which was extended at the
same time, their posts to House River,
so-called in memory of their chief
trader, Mr. John House. Another
trading post was established by them,
some fifteen miles below Fort Mc-
Kay, on the Athabasca, which was
managed by a man named Erasmus
Post. The traces of these old build-
ings are found today still, at Lac la
Biche, on the west shore of Pleasant
Bay. At House River, the writer could
find no traces. On the Athabasca be-
yond McKay, overgrown mounds still
show plainly the situation of the old
trading settlement. Sir A. Richardson,
who in the year 1828 descended the
Athabasca on his way to the Arctic,
to search for the members of the last
Franklin expedition, who perished in
an unsuccessful attempt to reach the
North Pole, visited this old trading
post, which was even then abandoned.
He made geographical observations at
this point and buried the records and
other manuscripts, enclosed in bottles
and tin cans under one of the mounds
formed by the decaying ruins.

The writer, who has always taken a
great interest in the ethnological and
historical development of this country
as well as in its geology and econom-
ical resources, was fortunate enough
to be able to avail himself of old
writings, the books of Sir J. Richardson
also the earliest travellers, Sir A.
Mackenzie and Hearne. He tried also
to find the buried records, but was
stopped in this digging operations by
the natives.

Tradition Comes Down.

To them, the tradition of this old
abandoned fort and its origin, had
come down apparently in a distorted
form. The mounds of the long disap-
peared building, centuries old, are to
them, the burying places of legendary
mighty chiefs and are regarded with
sacred awe. In their opinion the dig-
ging into the mounds was desecrating
the resting places of the once mighty
men in search of treasure among their
bones and they brought guns, hatchets
and knives along to prevent any sac-
rilege.

Excavations Abandoned.

Their determined attitude and an
appraisal of their implements of war,
convinced the writer immediately of
the justice of their cause and further
excavations were promptly aban-
doned. However it would be interest-
ing just the same, to find these records
so long buried. The first white man
to reach Lac la Biche was an em-
ployee of the old North-West Trading
Co., who came from Quebec to take

charge of this post. His name was
Ladoncourt and he married a native
woman. Later, he returned to Quebec
and so, steps out of history. His wife
and children, however, were left be-
hind in Lac la Biche and from them
the numerous Ladoncourt family are
descended and live around her to this
day. His successor, named Dejarles,
coming also from Quebec, took a na-
tive wife. His descendants are found
mostly around Grouard and the Lesser
Slave Lake district. There were many
anguinary battles and fights between
the North-West Trading Co. and the
Hudson Bay Co. for commercial su-
premacy which ended in the amalga-
mation of the two companies, after
which "Pro pelle cutem," was contin-
ued with a still larger profit for
the "outers" and without any visible
advantage to the producers of the
pellets.

Present Post Built.

After the amalgamation of the two
companies this merged, taking the
name of the Hudson's Bay Co., who
built their new post at another point
of Lac la Biche, where it stands today.
The early days and the coming of the
white man, their inter-marriages and
history, the doings of these companies,
then at a later date, the arrival of the
missionaries and their first day's until
they built the missions, would read
like a story of the early biblical patri-
archs. However, this is neither the
time nor the place for recounting the
full history and we only give this
sketchy idea for the interest of the
summer visitors.

Attacked During Rebellion.

During the Northwest rebellion, the
H.B. Co. fort was stormed and sacked.
The factor in charge, Mr. Harrison
Young and his wife and small children
just managed to escape with their
lives. Not so fortunate were those at
the Mission, where several priests and
nuns were massacred.

Governors-General Of Canada Since 1867

July 1, 1867—Viscount Monck,
G.C.M.G.
Feb. 2, 1869—Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.
(Sir John Young).
June 25, 1872—The Earl of Dufferin,
K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Nov. 25, 1874—The Marquis of
Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.
Oct. 23, 1883—The Marquis of
Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.
June 11, 1888—Lord Stanley of
Preston, G.C.B.
Sept. 18, 1893—The Earl of Aber-
deen, K.T., G.C.M.G.
Nov. 12, 1898—The Earl of Minto,
G.C.M.G.
Dec. 10, 1904—The Earl Grey, G.C.
M.G.
Oct. 13, 1911—Field-Marshal H.R.
H. the Duke of Connaught, K.T.,
1917—The Duke of Devonshire, K.
G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.

Scotchmen Played a Very Important Part

On reading the Canadian history one must notice how largely
the Scotch element entered into the life of the country. Not only
as the governors-general, but also in the leaders of thought among
the common people. This is singular in a land whose two chief
elements were of English and French descent. William Lyon
McKenzie was a Scotchman, as was also Gourlay; but both of
these men were exceptions as regards such temperaments, but the
Scotch character, as every one knows, was cool, shrewd and cal-
culating. Just at the time of the confederation, the Scotch
element was peculiarly uppermost, for the governor-general, the
Earl of Elgin, was Scotch; Sir John A. McDonald, and the Hon.
George Brown were born Scotchmen. Baldwin was Scotch-Irish,
John Sandfield McDonald, and it is said that Francis Hincks was
of Scotch descent.

Land and Railway Policy

(By O. D. Skelton in "Canada and Its Provinces")

Unquestionably the rapid growth
of the West was due in great part to
the maintenance and extension of the
policy of free land for the settler. No
other country offered the land-hun-
gry settler such a generous boon. The
Dominion had abandoned the early
plan of deriving a revenue from the
sale of lands to assist in railroad
building, and for years had given
away its broad domain, the even sec-
tions to settlers, the odd to railroads.
After 1896 no more land grants were
given to railroads; cash subsidies or
bond guarantees took their place.

The odd sections, however, were not
thrown open to settlement for a do-
zen years. By 1906 it was estimated
that some thirty-two million acres
had been given to railroad companies,
and that almost exactly the same area
had been homesteaded or bought by
cash or scrip. Both railroads and set-
tlers had chosen their lands chiefly in
the broad horse-shoe belt that lay be-
tween the wooded north and the semi-
arid south. Experience proved the
worth of both the regions previously
passed by, and the tide of settlement
swept on in broader course. In 1907
a new Land Bill was introduced, open-
ing the still unclaimed odd sections to
homesteaders, and reviving the dis-
carded practice of pre-emption, entit-
ling any homesteader who had not re-
ceived a pre-emption to claim an ad-
ditional quarter section by paying
three dollars an acre and fulfilling
the additional three years settlement
duties. It was argued that this pol-
icy would make it possible to finance
the construction of the Hudson Bay
Railway without throwing any bur-
den on the general treasury, and that
it was desirable in itself, since the
conditions of farming in the unsettled
areas made a larger farm unit than a
single quarter section imperative.
Strong opposition was offered to the
pre-emption proposal, on the ground
that it would mean the alienation of
nearly all the immediately available
land without substantially increas-

ing settlement. A year later a com-
promise was reached: pre-emption
and purchased homesteads were re-
stricted to the area between Moose
Jaw, Battleford and Calgary, where
dry farming and summerfallowing
clearly required a larger farm unit
than one hundred and sixty acres
and all the remaining area was re-
served for the quarter-section home-
stead. In the following year the
size of homesteads in the British Col-
umbia railway belt, where more in-
tensive farming was to be expected,
was reduced from one hundred and
sixty acres to forty acres.

The Last Best West.

The rush for the lands of "the last
best west" more than met the expecta-
tions of the farmers of the land pol-
icy. By 1906, it has been seen, the
area granted in homesteads, pre-
emptions and sales barely equalled the
lavish grants to railroads; five years
later the former area had doubled
while the latter had not been increas-
ed. In 1906 the entries for home-
steads, some, of course, destined to be
cancelled for non-fulfilment of condi-
tions, covered an area equal to that
of Massachusetts and Delaware com-
bined; in 1908 a Wales was given
away; in 1909 five Prince Edward Is-
lands; while in 1910 and 1911, in
homesteads, pre-emption and veter-
an grants, Belgium, the Netherlands
and two Montenegros were carved out
of the wilderness. Not even the im-
perial vastness of the western plains
and prairies could ensure long con-
tinuance of this magnificent generos-
ity. In 1912 there was comparatively
little land open for homesteading ex-
cept in the northern half of the prairie
provinces. Of the 440,000,000 acres
they contained, half was estimated to
be available for cultivation. Of this
total nearly 120,000,000 had been dis-
posed of by that year, including 68,
000,000 in homesteads, pre-emption,
sales and special grants, 32,000,000 to
railways, 8,000,000 to the Hudson's
Bay Company and 8,000,000 as school

endowment. Yet, while the end of
the day of free land was fast ap-
proaching, the possibilities of west-
ern production were only beginning
to be realized. The area in all grants
in the same year was only 16,000,000
acres, and the 180,000,000 bushel
wheat crop was harvested from some
8,000,000 acres, less than three times
the road allowances in the surveyed
area.

Helping the Railroads.

Although land grants were no
longer given by the federal govern-
ment, railroads continued to receive
lavish state aid in the form of bond
guarantees from the Dominion, as
well as land grants or guarantees from
the provinces directly interested. The
success of the Canadian Pacific, and
the prospect of exploiting new re-
gions as vast as those it served, made
it easy to secure capital. Each day
of the twentieth century has seen on
the average two miles of new road
built. Between 1901 and 1912 the
Canadian Pacific's gross earnings
grew from thirty millions to one hun-
dred and four, and the stock shot up
from ninety to two hundred and
eighty. Two new transcontinental
lines were carried almost to comple-
tion, the one the outcome of a part-
nership between the Dominion gov-
ernment and Canada's oldest system,
the Grand Trunk, designed to open up
the untapped north, built at enormous
first cost, but certain low operating
expenses; the Canadian Northern, ex-
panding from small mid-west begin-
nings to continent-spanning great-
ness, built rapidly and cheaply with
the intention of improving the con-
struction of traffic warranted, a
monument to the practical engineer-
ing capacity and the financial and
legislative influence of its partner-
owners, Mackenzie and Mann. Branch
lines were thrown out in all direc-
tions throughout the prairie west,
through the fertile valleys of British
Columbia, in Quebec and Ontario's
new north and thriving south, and in
undeveloped sections of the Maritime
Provinces; hitherto the settler had
preceded the railroad, but now the
railroad oftentimes pioneered settle-
ment. The consolidation of the small-
er lines, one or other of the three
great dominating systems went on
apace. Ocean fleets, hotels, strategic
points, townships, irrigation schemes,
ready-made farms, employed the
railroad's surplus energy, and con-
tributed notably to the country's de-
velopment. And while it was chiefly
the east and west traffic that was

FAIR IN EDMONTON THIRTY YEARS AGO

Fairs in Edmonton are by no means
confined to the past few years. Three
decades and more ago they were held
in Edmonton, and were well up to
the standard of the time.

Here is a report from The Edmon-
ton Bulletin of October 8th, 1887, re-
garding the gathering to be held here
in Edmonton on October 30th, of that
year:

The prize list for the Edmonton and
St. Albert Agricultural Society's show,
which takes place on October 30th,
has been issued. One hundred and
seventy-five, and the same number of
second prizes are offered, ranging in
value from \$7 to \$50, for articles
ranging from thoroughbred heavy-
draught stallions to a collection of
grasses. The total value of prizes
amounts to about \$600. There is an
increase of one dollar on each prize
offered for horses, cattle, sheep and
hogs over last year's list. Some of
the minor prizes are also increased,
and a class of school exhibits consist-
ing of writing, map drawing and cray-
on drawing are added. Four first
prizes are offered for butter instead
of three, as last year. Four dollars
each for best five pounds roll butter
and ten pounds crock butter; five dol-
lars for best package butter not less
than 20 pounds, and six dollars for
best firkin not less than 55 lbs. The
date fixed for holding the show is lat-
ter than usual to give farmers an op-
portunity to get their grain threshed
before it takes place. The show of
grain has been decidedly weak here-
tofore, and it is to be hoped that the
alteration of the date will have the
effect of making competition stronger.

served, north and south connections
were increasingly sought. United
States railroads reached up for a
share of Canadian traffic, the Great
Northern interests securing a footing
in the West, and New York Central
in the East. But for every mile which
United States railroads controlled in
Canada, Canadian roads controlled
six in the United States, seeking out-
lets and traffic on Puget Sound, in
Chicago and the northwestern states,
in Boston and in Providence.

It is particularly desirable that a good
show of stock be made, to induce
which the prizes have been increased,
and it is to be hoped that farmers will
not be backward in making this
branch of the show a success. But-
ter and vegetables have always been
strong points of the Edmonton exhibi-
tions and no doubt the forthcoming
one will be no exception. The farm-
ing community especially should bear
in mind that the success of these ex-
hibitions, and their consequent use-
fulness, depends entirely on the in-
terest taken in them by the farmers.
The object is to find out which farm-
er has the best product and then what
were the conditions and treatment by
which it was made best. This object
can only be reached by comparison,
which the exhibition is designed to
bring about. It is worth every farm-
er's while to know by the evidence
of his own eye whether the meth-
od which he follows in raising any
particular kind of farm produce is
better or worse than his neighbor's.
By taking the trouble to exhibit his
product alongside that of his neigh-
bor he and all others interested can
judge for themselves and benefit ac-
cordingly. The successful exhibitor
in any class, supposing the prize to
have been won fairly, does more for
the country by proving what perfec-
tion can be attained in that class than
he probably could in any other way,
and the loser should consider the in-
formation he has gained as more than
an offset to the prize which he failed
to secure. The object of the show is
not simply to win prizes but to spread
useful information, and the greater
the number of exhibits and the greater
the number of people to see them
the more thorough the information
and the more widely it will be spread.
Theories in regard to farming which
were all right in other regions are no
good here where everything is new,
and so much untried. The sooner
has been proven by actual experiment
which product in field produce of
stock is the best, the most reliable
and the most profitable, the sooner
will the farmer be on a sound footing
and the more quickly and surely will
the country improve.

Helping To Make History



Your Troubles
End in Smoke
If You Get the
Habit and Get
Behind a Good
Cigar—

LEADERS IN THE RACE

'Cyco and Busch'

YOU CANNOT BUY BETTER

The Edmonton Cigar Factory, Limited

Will You Put The EMPHASIS On The
MONEY YOU PAY or Upon the CLOTHES
VALUE You Get In Return ?

THE Time inevitably rolls around when you will
get a New Suit or Overcoat—will you practice
Genuine Economy or is it to be **Imaginary**
Economy—Imaginary if you do all your thinking
about price and none about **Quality** and **Service**
—**Real Economy**. If you look to the true value
of the clothes you get in return for your money, no matter what
you pay—the CLOTHES will be all of your share of the transaction
—the other fellow will have your money.

PRICE of itself Conveys Nothing—Clothes
Value compared with the cost alone deter-
mines the measure of **True Economy** in the
buying of Your Clothes.

It is upon this COMPARISON that LA FLECHE CUSTOM
TAILORED CLOTHES have built the reputation they enjoy—the
principle of "TRUE CLOTHES ECONOMY."

La Fleche Clothes Are Made For You—Specially Designed
to Your Personality From the Finest Imported Fabrics.

La Fleche Bros.
HIGH CLASS TAILORS

10162 101st Street
(3 Doors North Sommerville Hardware)

Early History Hudson's Bay Company Was of Most Exciting Nature

Charter Was Granted to Company in 1670 by King Charles II., Giving Them Not Only Trading Monopoly, But Proprietorship of all Regions Drained by Rivers Flowing into Hudson's Bay — The Story of Lord Selkirk's Party.

To the people of Western Canada, nothing is so interesting as the history of the Hudson's Bay Company, which owing to the confederation had to give up its extensive lands in Canada. Their development is intertwined with all the early growth of the west.

In 1670 Charles II. granted to certain English traders a charter of incorporation of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay." It will be remembered that in those days the kings of England and France gave land in North America very freely, and which they were not sure they possessed, and concerning which they knew little or nothing.

This new organization received from King Charles, not only a trading monopoly but a proprietorship of all the region drained by the rivers flowing into the Hudson Bay.

First Object of Company. The object of this company, in the first place, was the same object as that of every other concern in Canada — the fur trade. Hudson Bay itself was the scene of naval battles when French traders were contesting with the British for the right to fur business in that lone land. However, in 1712, by the Treaty of Utrecht, the British claims to the north were conceded. Then, until 1759, the French possessions in America were bounded on the north and on the south by British possessions, so that New France consisted of a little strip in the fabric of British North America.

These rivers at last granted, the Hudson's Bay Company, as it was then and has since been called, extended its business throughout the whole of that vast region. Voyages and explorations were made into every section of the country, and the names of the discoverers and adventurers in those early days may be found attached to the lakes, rivers, and inlets of that region.

The French, of course, had traders along the Red River and Assiniboine and the Saskatchewan, but the French traders were not disturbed, and, in general, no conflicts with them ensued.

But, in 1783 some Scotch traders organized the Northwest Company, with chief depot at Fort William, now a flourishing wheat export center on Lake Superior. It sent out its explorers and traders in all directions, and soon came into active competition and conflict with the older concern. What rights this Scotch company had is not clear, but the Hudson's Bay Company had a great deal of trouble in expelling its traders.

It was during the regime of Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, as governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, that the first colony of settlers came into that country. He received from the company a grant of over 10 million acres of land, and, to protect it, established Fort Douglas, afterward called Fort Garry, where Winnipeg now is.

Naturally, it was hardy Highlanders whom he induced to come out and found Manitoba. These settlers, in coming to America took the Northern Route. In other words, they came by way of Hudson Bay, a route which seems not to have grown very popular with travelers from Europe.

Winter on Ice and Sea. They spent the entire winter in the ice and on the sea, and thought they had endured enough hardships for a century or two. But the worst was yet to come. No sooner had they reached the neighborhood of Fort Douglas in 1812, when an armed force from the Northwest Company, the rival concern, appeared, and drove them off, and they had to take refuge in the Hudson Bay post of Pembina, just across the border, in what is now North Dakota.

Next year the Highlanders tried it again, and having sowed their wheat, they enjoyed one year's peace. But the following year, 1814, the rival company sent another band of men against them and burned their homes and crops. Five times they were driven away by their enemies or by crop failures.

Lord Selkirk brought men and actually dragged two cannon through the wilderness to protect his settlement. Finally, by legal process and a show of force, the rivals were cowled and the settlement had a chance to live.

First Year of Peace. It was then 1817, and that first year of real peace, when all circumstances seemed favorable, the grasshoppers alighted on the fields one July day and by night the wheat was gone. This almost broke the Highlanders' hearts as it did those of the farmers of Missouri valley in the seventies. But after a miserable winter in Pembina, Selkirk induced them to return, and at a cost of \$5,000 he brought 250 bushels of red wheat from Wisconsin, and this time Heaven smiled and the colony got a start which it has since maintained. Such a labor is to be found a state. This warfare was expensive and even ruinous to both concerns, and finally a combination was effected, the original name remaining. This combination became invincible and

controlled the entire fur trade of the great northwest. The head depot was fixed at Fort Garry. It is evident that this company was not only a commercial company, but a governing concern as well. Their factors, as their agents were called, ruled and dispensed justice in a rude way over a whole territory, where naturally enough, the population was very small.

TOOK PART IN CELEBRATING CONFEDERATION

T. G. Chinneck, Of Tofield, Joined In Festivities Of Fifty Years Ago.

Speaking of the jubilee of confederation brings to mind the fact that some are living today who remember the day of confederation. Canada's first birthday. Some are in Alberta who took part in the events that transpired that day, July 1st, 1867, the day celebrated as the birthday of Canada.

There are not many left who took part in the actual parading of troops. T. G. Chinneck, who is a native of Tofield, and conducts a shoe repair shop, recalls quite vividly the things the youngest Canadian of today regards as dry history. He was a member of the 7th battalion of Fusiliers, of London, Ont., who, together with the 13th Shropshires, the 4th battalion 60 rifles, the Royal battalion of Artillery, the commissariat and other units took part in the proceedings of the day. He remembered the 3,500 men who had been asked to celebrate Canada's first birthday, men who had been called together to settle disturbances caused by the Fenian outbreak the year before, and were threatened with attacks from the United States.

Mr. Chinneck is not now in the war

GREAT SPEECH DELIVERED BY GEORGE BROWN

Father of Confederation Delivered Ovation of 4½ Hours Duration in Parliament

Not without a struggle was the confederation act effected as it evidenced by the speech as given by George Brown at parliament when confederation almost completed. George Brown was one of the fathers of the confederation. He was editor of "The Globe" and perhaps did more for confederation through his paper than any other leader who favored it during that time. It was, in fact, established for the purpose of advocating responsible government and Mr. Brown and his newspaper were conspicuously engaged in connection with the stream of events by which the old legislative union of Canada gave place to the confederated Dominion.

On the night of February 8, 1865, Mr. Brown spoke, his speech occupying four hours and a half in delivery, showing the marks of careful preparation. He drew an illustration from the night struggle that had well nigh

rent the neighboring republic asunder and was within a few weeks of its close. "We are striving," he said, "to settle forever, issues hardly less momentous than those that have rent the neighboring republic and are now exposing it to all the horrors of civil war. Have we not then great cause for thankfulness that we have found a better way for the solution of our troubles? And should not every one of us endeavor to rise to the magnitude of the occasion, and earnestly seek to deal with this question to the end in the same candid and conciliatory spirit in which, so far, it has been discussed?"

Would Not Remain Unchanged. He warned the assembly that whatever else happened, the constitution of Canada would not remain unchanged. "Something must be done. We cannot stand still. We cannot go back to chronic, sectional hostility and discord — to a state of perpetual ministerial crisis. The events of the last eight months cannot be obliterated — the solemn admission of men of all parties can never be erased. The claims of Upper Canada for justice must be met, and met now. Every one who raises his voice in hostility to this measure is bound to keep before him, when he speaks, all the perilous consequences of its rejection. No man who has a true regard for the well being of Canada can give a vote against this scheme unless he is prepared to offer, in amendment, some better remedy for the evils and injustices that have so long threatened the peace of our country."

In the first place, he said, confederation would provide a complete remedy for the injustice of the system of parliamentary representation by giving Upper Canada in the house of commons the number of members to which it was entitled by population. In the senate, the principle of representation by population would not be maintained, an equal number of senators being allotted to Ontario and Quebec, and to the group of Maritime provinces, without regard to public expenditures. "No longer shall we have to complain that one section pays the cash while the other spends it."

Advocated Confederation. He advocated confederation because it would convert a group of inconsiderable colonies into a powerful union

INFANT ARTS IN CANADA SHOW PROMISE OF BIG DEVELOPMENT

Music and Literature, Although Beginnings Are Small, Are Bound Exhibit Rapid Growth—A Few Novelists and Poets Who Represent This Young Country Have Won International Fame and O Musicians Are Making Progress, But We Have No Drama.

It is almost too much to expect that a young nation will have developed in less than a half century many signs of artistic self expression, but already Canadians are beginning to look for indications of artistic endeavor in the Dominion. We are a country without a great deal of tradition. Even the Provinces that had existed for a century or two before Confederation are really new in the sense of having any feeling of national consciousness. They were considered colonies for so many years, and the struggle for existence was all that filled the mind of the pioneers. Then came nationhood, and Canadians became slowly more conscious that they needed literature, art, and music. They were content for many years to import those beautiful influences of life, and were rather inclined to discourage local effort. In this respect things have changed greatly of late, and every Canadian is looking for the time when we shall have novels and poetry, music and drama, pictures and similar forms of national self expression that the world will recognize and honor.

Canada has not been without poets. Indeed it is in this branch of literature that our country has been richest. There are men like Archibald Lampman who have pictured and interpreted our life and our Canadian scenes in their verse in a manner that has made them classics in our land. Bliss Carman, Wilfrid Campbell, and Duncan Campbell Scott have given the world many beautiful lyrics, and there are other writers of verse like Pauline Johnson, the gifted Indian poetess, who will be long remembered because they belonged so peculiarly to this land. Robert W. Service is the man who has won the widest international fame as a poet, being known in England as the Canadian Kipling.

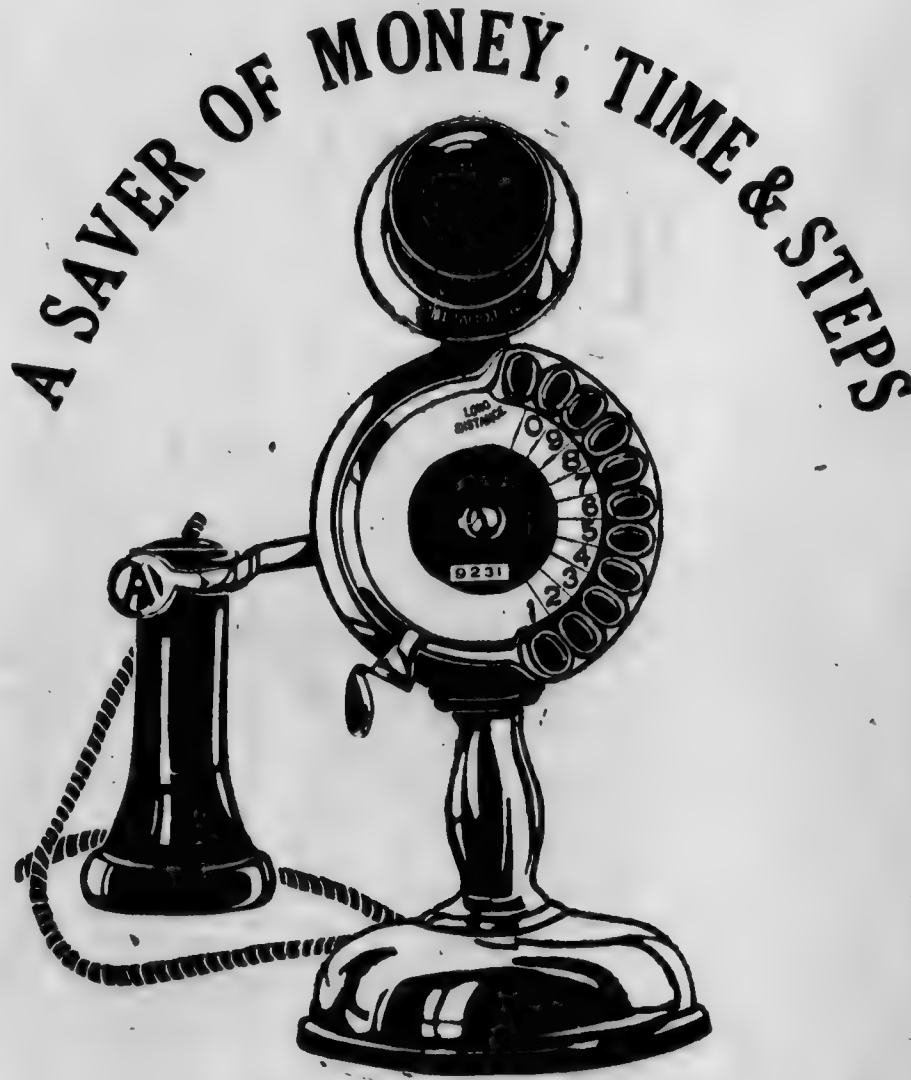
Our novelists have not been as numerous as our poets, and they have done no work as fine as the exquisite poetry of Lampman, but several of them stand high in the estimation of the general reading public. Sir Gilbert Parker is well established as a careful and painstaking novelist, and his earlier work helped to make the life of the Quebec habitant known to people in England and the United States. Though not greatly

of four million people, with a revenue of \$13,000,000, a trade of \$127,500,000, rich natural resources and important industries. Among these he dwelt at length on the shipping of the maritime provinces.

The establishment of free trade between Canada and the maritime provinces would be some compensation for the loss of trade with the United States, should the reciprocity treaty be abrogated of the burden of defense. This was the stand taken by George Brown, one of the fathers of the Empire and one of the strongest supporters of confederation.

Our composers have not done any very ambitious work, but some of it, though light, is accepted by the discriminating musicians. The songs of Gena Branscomb and the compositions of Clarence Lucas are doing something towards making the names of these Canadians famous. It is one were to ask what is the most widely known piece of music by a Canadian composer, the answer would doubtless be Robert S. Allen's beautiful setting of Phoebe Cary's poem "One Sweetly Soliloquy." Our two National anthems are now almost as widely familiar, and we are particularly fortunate in having found in less than fifty years two songs like "O Canada" and "The Maple Leaf Forever." Lavallee's music will stand comparison with the most dignified national anthems in the world, while the swinging joyous melody written by Alexander Muir will never cease to appeal to people who like a simple wholesome tune.

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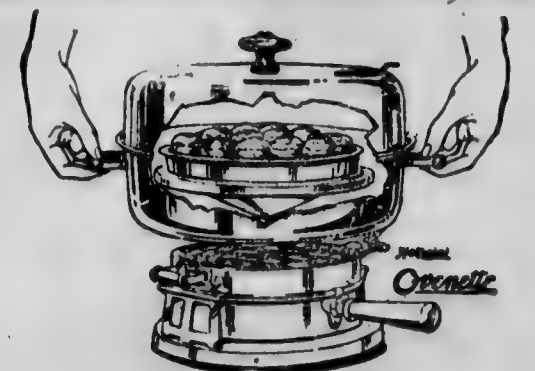
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Electric Grill-Stove

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City Electric Light

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WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT

Data and Statistics Showing Development of Waterworks Department, 1903 to 1917

Year	Revenue	Water Services	Fire Hydrants	Miles of Water Main
1903 (6 months)	\$ 2,116.32	103	50	6.33
1904	13,145.96	225	60	8.68
1905	23,114.33	405	101	15.00
1906	37,498.19	857	102	22.36
1907 (11 mths.)	55,444.15	1,925	160	39.43
1908 (11 mths.)	49,633.67	2,520	200	48.79
1909	59,734.96	3,123	242	62.38
1910	76,167.96	3,924	258	70.14
1911	117,768.89	4,736	287	79.92
1912	217,281.88	7,219	498	96.72
1913 (14 mths.)	328,577.66	9,275	648	128.61
1914	362,334.96	10,195	729	155.88
1915	343,094.12	10,533	789	164.18
1916	370,292.58	10,698	797	164.80

HIGH LIFT PUMPING CAPACITY

In 1903	1½ Million Gallons Per Day
In 1905	3 Million Gallons Per Day
In 1907	6 Million Gallons Per Day
In 1911	12 Million Gallons Per Day
In 1917	26 Million Gallons Per Day

FILTRATION CAPACITY

In 1911	4 Million Gallons Per Day
In 1917	6 Million Gallons Per Day

Sterilization Plant (Hypochlorite of Lime Treatment) Installed in 1909.

New Sterilization Plant (Liquid Chlorine Treatment) Installed in 1917.

Daily Consumption of Water in 1903 approximately ½ million gallons.

Daily Consumption of Water in 1917 approximately 5¼ million gallons.

Capital Expenditure On Waterworks System

1908 to 1912 (INCLUSIVE)	1917
\$460,000.00 to \$1,280,000.00	\$2,540,000.00

First Commercial Development of Edmonton Coal Mines Dates Back To Ox Cart Coal Deliveries in 1880

William Humberstone Had Contract From Hudson's Bay Co. in 1880, and Began Actual Deliveries Through City in 1881—In Later Pioneer Days Some Coal Was Mined in City For Export Down Saskatchewan to Battleford and Other Eastern Points.

Until recent years the treasure house of coal in Alberta has remained buried in the earth. Like a knife cutting into a sandwich, the eroding river has laid bare the sandwiched seams of coal along the sides of the valleys and there were noticed by the pioneer dwellers and travellers of the plains.

In 1789, Sir Alexander Mackenzie noted coal on the Great Bear river. In 1793, Peter Fidler in his route across the plains observed coal on the Red Deer river near the mouth of the Rosebud.

In 1800 David Thompson journeyed down the Saskatchewan from Rocky Mountain House and noticed coal along the banks of the river.

In 1811 Alexander Henry, trading on the Northwest Company, mentions being the 30 foot seam near Goose Campment.

In 1841 Sir George Simpson noted coal at Edmonton.

In 1851 samples of Edmonton coal were taken by Sir John Richardson, who considered it of the same horizon as that at the Mackenzie river.

In 1845 Father De Smet crossed the mountains and saw coal along streams, tributaries of the Red Deer.

In 1858 Sir James Hector described the coal at Edmonton and on the Red Deer and remarked that coal at Edmonton was in use in the forges and proved satisfactory.

In 1860 he saw coal on the Athabasca and on the Pembina.

In 1863, Lord Milton and Dr. Cheate recorded the use of coal in the forges at Edmonton from the seams of the river bank and mentions the black coal seams on the Pembina.

In 1872 Sir Sandford Fleming and Dr. Grant refer to the coal at Edmonton, Pembina and on the Brauer.

In 1873 Dr. Selwyn recorded in detail the coal seams on the Saskatchewan river.

Previous to the advent of the railway there appears to have been very little attempt at mining, except for the very limited local consumption of the few coal stoves or grates on the homesteads of the pioneer settlers.

These mines were often almost shallow and far less numerous than the gopher holes on the prairie.

Made famous at Fort. Fraser as a school boy at the Hudson's Bay port at Edmonton, living with his uncle, Mr. Borwick, the company blacksmith. Mr. Fraser says that in those days coal was not mined at Edmonton and wood was used for fuel. For use in the blacksmith's forge, charcoal was made from the alder willow.

William Humberstone, a pioneer coal dealer here, says that in the early days that the local coal could be used in the forges for heating iron but when a welding heat was required the local coal did not make the fire hot enough. This explains why the charcoal was preferred by blacksmiths. Borwick as stated by Henry Fraser, and how the early explorers report coal as being used in the forges at the fort.

Coal Contract in 1880.
In 1880 William Humberstone took a contract for supplying coal to the Hudson's Bay fort and delivered it with an ox-cart. In 1881 he started supplying the public and established the first regular coal business at Edmonton. He had then only himself and one man and the maximum daily output was what the two men could mine in a four foot seam in one day, owing to the small local demand.

John Brown, the first storekeeper in Edmonton, outside the Hudson's Bay Co., bought the first load of Humberstone coal, after the H.B. Co. contract was supplied. The Hudson's Bay Co., John Brown and James McDonald burnt the coal in old fashioned grates. At first there were no coal stoves used here.

Sold First Coal Stove.
John Cameron says he sold the first coal stove in Edmonton. It was a base burner built for anthracite coal and yet it consumed the local coal quite satisfactorily. When Mr. Cameron came to Edmonton, Wm. Humberstone was mining coal and delivering with one team to the citizens of the village. A few years later, Mr. Cameron noticed that three teams were hauling Humberstone coal and remarked that it was a sign that Edmonton was growing rapidly.

Mr. Cameron was in Montreal fifty years ago and remembers the celebration of the birth of the Dominion of Canada on July 1st, 1867. Montreal was illuminated and there was general rejoicing in honor of the event. He came to Edmonton in 1881 and it was about that time he sold the coal stove to Dr. Verry, who lived on the H. B. flats near the present site of Edmonton's power plant.

John Cameron is still very much interested in the development of the coal industry for 58 miles west of the city he has 5,600 acres of coal lands. He has been spent on development of the property which is said to have a reserve of 1,000 tons per day for the next 300 years. Mr. Cameron formerly owned the property now operated by the Twin City Coal Co.

Coal has ever been a topic of news in the Edmonton Bulletin, for in Volume 1, No. 1, published on Dec. 6th, 1880, it was stated that "H. B. Co. has let a contract taking out 200 tons of coal. It will be taken out of the bank on Mr. Groat's property."

Edmonton Bulletin of Nov. 5th, 1887: "Sachs and Walter have established a wire rope ferry from their coal pit on the south side to Ross flat. The coal is shot into the scow from the mine and loaded into wagons on this side."

Local Coal Exported.
In the later pioneer days a few barge loads of coal were mined at Edmonton and sent down the river to Battleford and Prince Albert. When the Calgary and Edmonton railway was built to South Edmonton, the White Star mine began to ship a few car loads of coal to Calgary from Elerslie siding. The pioneer homesteaders in the Sturgeon, Crozier Bar and other settlements secured coal rights with their homestead lands and some mined coal for their own use out of the bank of the coulees or river where the exposed coal seams were easily accessible. A few in later years began to haul coal to Edmonton mined on their own homestead and traded a load of coal for groceries, for coal was more plentiful than cash in those days.

The pioneer coal mines at Edmonton were located along the river banks. The Donald Ross mine was near the McDougall hill. The Humberstone mine was opposite the old Columbia hotel and was reached by a hillside grade from Jasper avenue, between the Williamson block and the R.N. W.M.P. barracks which are modern landmarks of the locality.

When Alberta's railways were then few and far between, the demand for coal was so small in proportion to the available supply that operators had to be careful not to mine too much or it would become a drag on the market, with the small population of the time.

History of a Mine.
The history of the Chevigny mine at Cardiff is a good illustration of how many of the mines were started. Desiring a well on his homestead, Mr. Chevigny started to dig for water. After digging through 16 feet of dirt he dug his well hole through 16 feet of coal and was disgusted at the thickness of the seam, for he was after water, not coal. He luckily kept on digging to a depth of about 80 feet, when he struck a second coal seam. He was afraid to dig through it and so stopped to rest for the night. In the morning the water flowed in and he got what he wanted, a well of water.

However as the settlement grew and there was a demand for coal he started to develop a mine rather than a slanting hole in the ground to tap his 16 foot layer of coal underlying his homestead. As the settlers increased their purchases he enlarged his plant and sank a shaft and replaced the horse power hoist with a steam engine. Coal at the mine was sold at from 25c to \$1.00 per ton according to the grade and the surplus supply on hand. In fact, for the double box load of root coarse coal slack and the labor of putting it in the sling it cost the coal mining homesteader only charged fifty cents.

Around the slack pile of this mine, pigs were feasting at their leisure, munching and crunching the health-inducing black nuggets of carbon. All farmers in mining districts find it pays to throw a load of coal in the yard of the pig pen.

Collieries at Cardiff.
Later when the C. N. R. was built to Morinville a spur track was laid over to the Chevigny homestead and now at Cardiff there are several large collieries operating and shipping daily by the trainload.

The building of the E. D. & B. C. and the A. & G. W. Railways to Cardondale Junction provided cheaper transportation for the mines near the Sturgeon valley which had for years been operated on the homesteads of the pioneer settlers nearby. These mines were started years ago with tunnels into the bank of inaccessible but the coming of the railway increased the construction of a shaft and tippie at the spur track on the Bell farm.

Several of the farmers in the Sturgeon settlement homesteaded in the early days before the government reserved the coal rights and though there is undoubtedly coal underlying their farms yet they have made no effort to mine it as yet.

Mines have been operated in many settlements all over Alberta. Space will not permit reference to all. These few are given as a few samples of the individual development.

HUN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.
LONDON, July 8.—A German torpedo boat was destroyed on Saturday by striking a mine north of Ameland, in the North Sea, according to a Hague despatch. The crew, with the exception of two, were drowned. The vessel had been in commission only a fortnight.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK.
London, July 9th.—The American steamer Massapequa was sunk on Saturday by a German submarine. The crew was landed at the small island of Zin, off the French coast twenty-eight miles southwest of Brest.

PREMIER MARTIN AT OTTAWA.
Ottawa, July 1.—Hon. W. M. Martin, premier of Saskatchewan, arrived in the Capital this morning from the west. He spent the morning at the Parliament Buildings with western Liberal members and had a conference with Fred Pardee, the chief Liberal whip.

COALITION MINISTRY ON JUNE 30TH, 1884

Lower Canada—The Hon. Sir E. P. Tache, Premier and Receiver-General; The Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Attorney General; The Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance; The Hon. Sir J. C. Chapais, Commissioner of Public Works; The Hon. T. D. McGee, Minister of Agriculture; The Hon. Sir H. L. Langevin, Solicitor General, East.

Upper Canada—The Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Attorney General, West; The Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, Postmaster-General; The Hon. George Brown, President of the Council; The Hon. Sir Wm. McDougall, Provincial Secretary; The Hon. Sir James Cockburn, Solicitor General, West.

THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION AND ITS HISTORY

The history of the Canadian Constitution may be divided into the following periods:

1. The period of Military Rule 1760-1763
2. The period of the Royal Proclamation 1763-1774
3. The period of the Quebec Act 1774-1791

4. The period of the Constitutional Act 1791-1840
5. The period of the Union Bill 1840-1867
6. The period of the British North America Act 1867

With the fall of Quebec in 1760 the foundations of Canada began to be laid. The Canada of that day stretched as far west as Lake Superior and included the country to the south between the Ohio and the Mississippi. Westward the territory was unexplored and considered inaccessible. Civilization hugged the St. Lawrence.

Beginning about 80 miles below Quebec the 70,000 odd people were strung out along the river bank for 170 miles as far west as Montreal. West of Montreal were virgin forests and uncharted rivers. The unsettled condition of the country following the surrender of the French, necessitated a military government which continued until 1763. In that year Canada formally passed into the possession of England by the terms of The Treaty of Paris. A proclamation was then issued by George III which established the first Quebec Act, 1774.

system of English government with General Murray as Governor-General. The laws, customs and judicial forms of the ancient French colony were overthrown and the English language became the sole official medium of communication. All public offices were conferred on British-born subjects, other good positions being let out to the highest bidders. This rough-and-ready administration could not last and complaints continually reaching England resulted in the passing by the British Parliament of the Quebec Act, 1774.

MAKING HISTORY

The distant fields may look green---BUT it is the home fields that mean most to us all.

THE ALBERTA-SASKATCHEWAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY . .

Is a HOME Company and its Record is one to be proud of

THE REPORTS FOR 1916 SHOWED

1. The cash receipts for the year showed an increase of 40%.
2. The net ledger assets showed an increase.
3. The total assets showed an increase.
4. And the Gain in Insurance in force for the year was 48% of the total amount issued.

We see no reason why HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS OF YOUR MONEY should be SENT OUT of this Province every year to Eastern Canada, New York and elsewhere, especially when we are giving AS GOOD VALUE IN EVERY POLICY WE ISSUE as any other Company in the business.

WE NEED THIS MONEY to help cultivate our land, to grow more wheat, and to raise more stock, etc.

Let us then be loyal to our Province and to ourselves. Let us see to it that this money is kept within our own borders to build up our own Agricultural and Commercial Industries, by so doing we shall not only be playing the noble part of True Patriots, but Public Benefactors.

Our slogan is A GAIN OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS INSURANCE in force by the end of this year, and we feel sure with YOUR CO-OPERATION, YOUR INFLUENCE and YOUR SUPPORT this result can be attained.

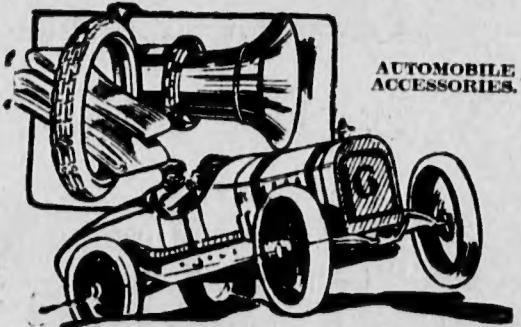
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Starting and Lighting System for Fords.

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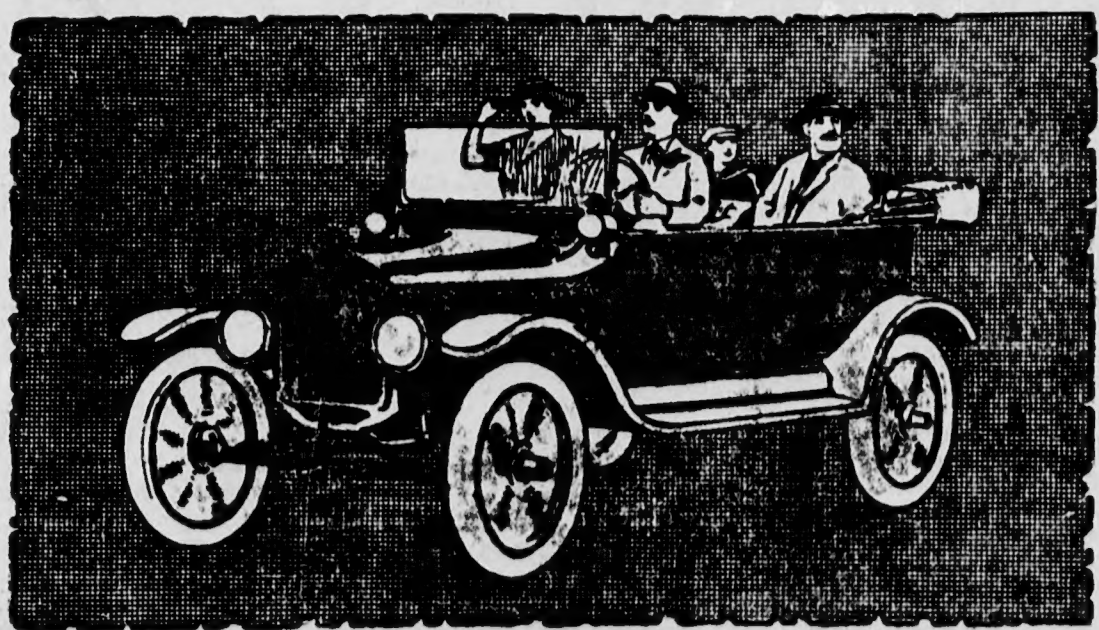
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NEW PLANTS FOR MINES AT DRUMHELLER

Great Development in Past Year
in That District, Says
Inspector

"The principal development in the province during the last year has been in the Drumheller district, where a considerable amount of underground development has been done and a number of new plants erected," says John T. Stirling, chief inspector of mines for Alberta in his annual report for 1916.

"There were 282 mines in operation during the year 1916. Of these two were operating copper ore, one shale

and 279 coal. Operations were stopped at the copper ore mines several months ago and have not been resumed. The shale mine during the year 1916 produced shale from which 200,000 bricks were manufactured.

"It will be noted from the following tables that the output of coal for the year 1916 exceeded that for the year 1915 by 1,213,713 tons, thus establishing a record output for the province. Notwithstanding the increased output, however, it will also be noted that 2,910,576 tons of coal were imported during the year 1916 into the territory lying between Fort Arthur and the western boundary of Alberta. As already stated in previous reports this imported coal is being consumed in territory which should be supplied by the production from the mines situated in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Although a large amount of coal was shipped last year to Saskatchewan and Manitoba than in previous years, I am of the opinion that even with the present freight rates a much larger market could be obtained in these provinces than we have at present.

Year	Output in tons for N.W.T. (Alberta and Saskatchewan)	Output in tons Alberta
1901	216,674	511,228
1902	216,674	1,282,743
1903	622,939	1,282,743
1904	782,931	1,282,743
1905	1,282,743	1,282,743
1906	1,282,743	1,282,743
1907	1,282,743	1,282,743
1908	1,282,743	1,282,743
1909	1,282,743	1,282,743
1910	1,282,743	1,282,743
1911	1,282,743	1,282,743
1912	1,282,743	1,282,743
1913	1,282,743	1,282,743
1914	1,282,743	1,282,743
1915	1,282,743	1,282,743
1916	1,282,743	1,282,743

Summary of Statistics.

Following is a summary of statistics for the year 1916:

Coal mines in operation 279

Copper ore mines in operation 2

Shale mines in operation 1

Mines opened 44

Mines re-opened 8

Mines abandoned 54

Tons of coal produced 4,643,604

Tons of coke produced 107,959

Tons of coke produced above ground 41,959

Average number employed above ground 2,024

Average number employed underground 5,526

Accidents causing loss of life 29

Deaths by accidents above ground 1

Deaths by accidents underground 19

Serious accidents above ground 14

Serious accidents below ground 37

Half-a-Century's Events Told in the Briefest Form

1867—British North America Act passed. The Dominion of Canada became a nation and Dominion Day was established on July 1st.

1868—The assassination of D'Arcy McGee, one of the Fathers of Confederation, occurred at Ottawa on April 7th.

1869—The young Dominion had to face the anxieties of the first Red River Rebellion in the North-West.

1870—On May 11 the Dominion purchased the Hudson's Bay Company's rights in Rupert's Land for £300,000, and on July 15 the new Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories were created. On September 23rd Colonel Wolsey's expedition arrived at Fort Garry and the Red River Rebellion collapsed.

1871—British Columbia was admitted into Confederation on July 20th, so that the young nation reached from coast to coast.

1872—Prince Edward Island was admitted to the Dominion on July 1st.

1874—Alexander Mackenzie became

Prime Minister of Canada.

1875—The first Lieutenant-Governor was appointed for Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories.

1876—This year saw the opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax, and the establishment of the Royal Military College at Kingston.

1877—A vital event took place this year, though it was not considered important at the time. The first exportation of wheat was made from Manitoba to Great Britain.

1878—In November, the Marquis of Lorne arrived as Governor-General, accompanied by H. H. H. Princes.

1879—The Mackenzie Government was defeated, and Sir John A. Macdonald became once more Prime Minister of Canada, an office that he held until his death.

1879—The National Policy was adopted, its purpose being to strengthen the industries and finances of Canada.

1880—On May 11th, Sir A. T. Galt was appointed the first High Commissioner for Canada to England.

1881—The Hon. George Brown, another Father of Confederation, occurred on May 10th.

1881—The first sod of the Canadian Pacific Railway was turned on May 2nd.

1882—The Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca were created.

1883—Sir Charles Tupper became High Commissioner for Canada in London.

1884—The dispute over the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario was finally settled on August 11th.

1885—The second North-West Rebellion broke out on March 26th, and was immediately crushed. Louis Riel, the agitator and leader, was executed on November 16th.

1887—The Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated, and on April 4th the first Colonial Conference was held in London.

1888—The Fishery Treaty was signed at Washington on April 15th, only to be rejected later by the United States Senate as not sufficiently favorable to their country.

1890—The Legislature of the North-West Territories was given control of all territorial expenditures.

1891—On June 6th, Sir John A. Macdonald died.

1892—Treaty of Washington (Behring Sea) was signed providing for arbitration over the boundary line between Canada and United States.

1893—Sir John Thompson died suddenly in London. Sir Mackenzie Bowell became Prime Minister of Canada.

1894—The Colonial Conference met at Ottawa on June 25th.

1895—Proclamation was issued naming the unnamed portions of the North-West Territories, Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and Yukon Districts.

1896—On April 24th Lord Strathcona was appointed High Commissioner for Canada, taking the place of Sir Charles Tupper who returned to Ottawa from London to become Prime Minister and lead the Conservative party. The Government was defeated at the polls, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier became Prime Minister, holding that office until defeated by Sir Robert Borden in 1911. On July 6th the boundaries of Quebec were extended to the shores of Hudson Bay.

1897—The Diamond Jubilee of Queen

Victoria was celebrated on June 22. The second Colonial Conference opened in London during the following month.

1898—Prefential Tariff was reduced to 25 per cent, in favor of British goods. The Joint High Commission met at Quebec for the adjustment of questions between Canada and the United States.

1899—Another event of imperial importance marked this year. The Boer war broke out on October 11, and on the 30th of the month the first Canadian contingent for service in South Africa embarked at Quebec. This was the first time that Canadians had decided for themselves to take part in a foreign war. Empire Day was celebrated for the first time on May 23rd of this year.

1900—Fire destroyed a large part of Ottawa and Hull on April 26. British Prefential Tariff was reduced to two-thirds of the General Canadian Customs Tariff on July 7th.

1901—On January 22, Queen Victoria died, and King Edward ascended the throne. In September of the same year, the Duke and Duchess of York made a tour of the Dominion of Canada. This was the first visit of King George and Queen Mary to our country.

1902—The Boer war came to an end.

1903—The Alaska Boundary dispute was partially settled between Canada and the United States.

1905—The new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created on September 1st.

1907—March 22, The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was passed. The new Customs Tariff, including the introduction of Intermediate Tariff, was introduced. Matters of imperial importance were the Third Colonial Conference held in London during the months of April and May and the New Commercial Convention with France signed in Paris on September 19th.

1908—The Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was established on January 2nd. On May 4th, the final treaty was ratified marking out the boundary between Canada and the United States. The Quebec Tercentenary Celebrations took place commencing July 20th, continuing to the 24th.

1909—The Canadian Commission of Conservation was appointed on May 19th. During the month of July the Conference on Imperial defense took place in London.

1910—The first Naval Service Bill passed Parliament on May 4th. The death of King Edward VII. occurred on May 6th, and George V. ascended the throne. On June 7th Goldwin Smith, who had been recognized as the intellectual leader of Canada for many years, died at his home in the Grange, Toronto.

1911—The Laurier Government submitted the reciprocity proposals which had been framed with the United States to the Canadian Parliament on January 21st. On March 21st the Duke of Connaught was appointed Governor-General of Canada. From May 20th to June 20th the first Imperial Conference sat in London. On October 11th electrical energy generated by Niagara Falls was first used in Canada. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught landed at Quebec on October 13th. During the month of September the Laurier government went to the country on the reciprocity question and was defeated. Sir Robert Borden became Prime Minister.

1912—The boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were extended to the north.

1913—On June 2nd the trade agreement between Canada and the West Indies came into force.

1914—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal died on January 21st at the advanced age of 94 years. On August 4th Germany and Great Britain went to war, and the Dominion of Canada immediately decided to give every possible support to the British Empire. A war session of Parliament was called on August 18th. On October 16th the first Canadian Overseas force of 35,000 men landed

at Plymouth, England.

1915—The first Canadian Contingent landed in France during the month of February. On April 22nd the Canadian troops displayed signal gallantry at the second battle of Ypres, being highly eulogized by Sir John French. Another event of imperial importance was the attendance of Sir Robert Borden at a British Cabinet meeting on July 14th. Sir Charles Tupper, the last of the Fathers of Confederation, died on October 30th.

1916—Sir Robert Borden pledged an army of half a million men present Canada in the great A portion of the Dominion ment Buildings at Ottawa w destroyed by fire on February The Canadians again diting themselves at the Battle of celette in September.

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Edmonton Residents Fifty Years Ago Numbered About Fifty Men; Reminiscences of Henry Fraser

Graphic Story Told by Old Resident of Conditions Here at Time That Canada Entered Upon Confederation—How Defense Was Conducted Against Troublesome Indian Tribes—Week-end Holidays Were Spent in Horse Racing—Cost of Living Was Small.

"What was Edmonton like fifty years ago?" asked the Bulletin of Henry Fraser, who has spent over thirty years in Edmonton and vicinity and is still hale and hearty.

"Well, I will be sixty-four years old on July 17th," replied Mr. Fraser. "Fifty years ago, I would be a boy of fourteen years and that was about the time my father died at Lac Ste. Anne, where he was a trader for the Hudson's Bay Co."

The interview took place in a room of the Fraser garage, 22nd street, one evening recently and during the very interesting chat the thoughts went far back beyond the days of automobiles and garages and long before the Bulletin was published in Edmonton, for Edmonton fifty years ago was only the Hudson's Bay Co. fort and was comprised of an area of about four acres contained inside the four walled stockade.

Edmonton was not in Canada in those days for at its birth fifty years ago Canada included only the western provinces and the western prairies were part of Rupert's Land the slightly occupied domain of the Gentlemen Adventurers Trading into Hudson's Bay.

War Times in Those Days. In times of war, and war came and went about as frequently as the full moon or the summer storm, the limits of Edmonton contracted to the bounds of the 30-foot stockade built solidly around the 300-yard square quadrangle, overlooking the fort across the North Saskatchewan between the two main buildings of the province of Alberta and the end of the mighty modern high level bridge of the C.P.R.

At the corners of the stockade were bastions with two cannon each so adjusted that they could be fired at any enemy who dared come close enough to attempt to scale the stockade wall which was built of split logs with the smooth side out to make it all the more difficult to climb over even if unobserved by the men behind the gun in the bastions. These bastions were also dotted with small port holes so that the "snipers of the fort" could safely prevent any of the treacherous Blackfeet from entering the fort in the night. A gallery also ran around the wall of the fort and above the gallery the top of the stockade was pierced with loop holes for the use of the sharpshooters defending the fort.

Cannon Balls Size of Baseball. Along the side walls upon the gallery were placed some smaller cannon. The balls used in the brass cannons in the bastions were about the size of baseballs and all and in the iron cannon on the side walls were probably a little larger than a gold ball. The bastions were three stories high, with a series of loop holes at each story. Cannon mounted on wheels could be run out and used to defend the fort, but when the enemy came too close they were run inside the walled fort and the gates shut up tight.

At such times the horses were kept inside the fort for the Blackfeet had a pastime of stealing horses from the tents of the enemy from the north country, whom they could catch unaware. Occasionally they might also make an attempt to steal a wife from the Crees.

But these tribal wars changed from war to peace like the weather changed from storm to calm in a few hours and there were times when round about the suburbs of the fort there were tenting in tepees the band of Cree Indians who came to trade their furs with the white men at the fort.

Fifty of Food for Hunters. These natives hunted for their food supply and even in war time there was no famine price for food. When a supply of buffalo was ready for sale, the Crees would be packed away in the form of pemican. Some times there would be as many as a hundred tents pitched around the fort. When the Crees ran out of food they would go out to hunt some buffalo which were very plentiful all over the prairie in those days, no doubt much more plentiful than cattle are today. When starting out to hunt in the south country they would camp at Watling Lake, two miles south of the river near Mill Creek, as their first stop after leaving the fort and for hunting the river.

It was called Watling Lake because there the hunters would wait for each other before making a dash south to the stamping grounds of the buffalo where they might meet marauding parties of the tribal enemy of the Blackfoot clan. Special care had to be taken by the scouts to keep the hunters from being surprised by the Blackfeet while hunting around and along the valley of the Battle River, so named on account of it being freckled in the setting place of the hostile native tribes.

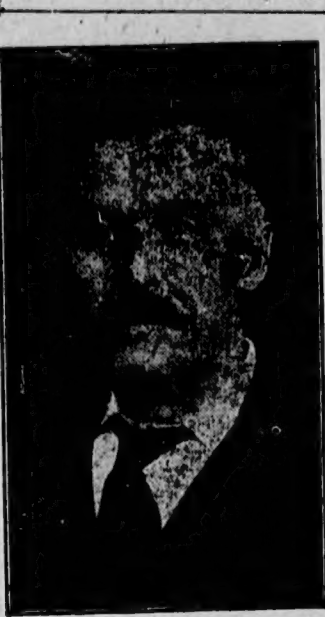
While out on a hunt, the camp was arranged with the carts making a circular camp for the horses with the tents pitched in a ring outside the carts and with the circle of camp fires in a further outer ring and with the armed sentries on duty all night to prevent the enemy from slipping in unnoticed to the sleeping Crees, massacring the people or stealing a horse or a wife from the camp.

On a desire to keep the supply having been obtained from the herd of buffalo the party of Crees would return to the fort or move northward to hunt and trap the fur-bearing animals that roamed at will over the country. After a successful expedition the Crees would often camp near the present site of the Edmonton cemetery at a lake called Drunken Lake, because of the carousals that were held there when the full effect of the Hudson Bay rum had been realized. Drunken Lake has gone dry and many of the houses that had been there have been buried long ago.

Buffalo Plenty. There used to be a buffalo, Mr. Fraser remembers when he was a boy attending school at the Fort Edmonton how his teacher, Rev. Father Scollan, was going to take the boys out to Horse Hills to see a large herd of buffalo; but the scouts were not certain that there were no Blackfeet about and so the boys were afraid to venture so far from the fort. When Mr. Fraser had seen the prairie covered with buffalo which were so numerous that they made the prairie look like a black sea, he remembers having seen the buffalo come to the waterhole on the river ice near the present power house. The people at the fort had lots of meat and the buffalo were allowed to come and go at will without being molested.

When hunting buffalo or in their tribal warfare the Crees used guns of 18 bore firing ball cartridges. They would shoot with flintlock guns. The Cree natives had no rifles in the early days. The Blackfeet were better armed. The natives had their own primitive munition factory and melted up and remoulded the bullets taken from the slaughtered animals. Bullets were also made from the lead sheets that came around the tea, kettles and arrows and other primitive weapons were also used in those days. Game was so plentiful that abundance of

64 Year Resident Of the West.



HENRY FRASER, a well known old resident of the city who tells graphic story of the early days of Edmonton.

food was easily secured by the hunters, at very little cost of labor or ammunition.

When a school boy at Fort Edmonton about fifty years ago Henry Fraser lived with his uncle Mr. Rowley, the blacksmith, who made for the lad some traps. Now he remembers how as a lad he used to set his traps along the hillside front where the Mackenzie Hotel is to the present location of the residence of the lieutenant-governor of the province of Alberta. Once near where the C.P.R. touches the north side of the valley, a dead dog was used as a tempting bait for the wild animals and at it the lad set his trap night after night till before the dog was all eaten up he had secured ten timber wolves in ten nights. The timber wolf hide was worth about a skin or fifty cents. So with the proceeds of his ten nights' trapping he could buy blue coat silver foxes, cross foxes and red foxes were plentiful in what is now the limits of the City of Edmonton.

Many Fur-bearing Animals. The wild fur-bearing animals were quite numerous and large herds of buffalo roamed the plains but the domesticated live stock were very few. The horses used in the country, and the herds and flocks now found in the same locality.

Horses were used by the natives in both winter and summer, for travel and transport as well as the faster ones for hunting the buffalo. The breed of the wild horses had been improved by the H.B. Co. buying from about the suburbs of the fort. The tribal wars, some very fine animals that the Blackfeet had stolen from their neighbors to the south.

The company used to keep the horses they did not use, at Riviere Qui Barre and those which were used most often were kept at Long Lake to the west of the Fort. Moose, Cheoposit (Sharp Toes) was "horse-boss" at Riviere Qui Barre where from 500 to 600 head of horses were kept, as the base of supply for the trading stock.

The horses used from time to time were kept at Long Lake under a protecting guard. Anie Hah-nee-hah-nee was keeper of the Horse Guard at Long Lake. The saddle horses were kept there too when not needed for use at the moment.

Week-end Holiday. Saturday was then the week-end holiday for the employees at the fort. On Friday evening after work was done some of the young men would go out to Long Lake and get their saddle horses, bring them into the fort and feed them hay over night so as to have them fresh for a good ride on Saturday and Sunday. They might take a ride out to the prairie or visit friends in the St. Albert mission or Settlement or perhaps get up the local excitement of a challenge horse race.

Big Race Horse. This was not then part of Canada and there was no celebration of Dominion Day. But if anyone had an idea that his horse could go some, a challenge would be sent in the form of tobacco to the owner of another "fast horse." If the other fellow accepted the challenge, some tobacco would be sent to the challenger. Some big races were often staged at Edmonton with the wagers as high as 50 head of horses for the winner and his backers.

The race was won, then the horse would be great yelling and the guns would be fired in honor of the victor. The noise of the races would be mingled with the noise of the dogs yelping and racing in packs round the camp. Perhaps a wolf or a coyote would be attracted by the noise and come to the edge of the hill to see the racers took after him.

In the winter similar races would be held when an owner of an extra fast dog team considered his team could travel faster. The river ice made a good race track for the winter sports while the scout on the hill kept a sharp lookout for any danger of an attack from the Blackfeet.

But the most exciting races would be when hunting buffalo. The other races just helped to keep the buffalo hunters and their horses in training. In the races with the Blackfeet horse thieves, the first to start did not always win, and the stolen horse might be found, but the thief who was speedily punished.

In the winter the carcasses of the buffalo would be brought home on a flat sleigh, two or three buffalo carcasses and their green hides making a load. The horses used for the hunt in winter had no grain nor hay and when the hunters camped, their horses were just turned out to paw for their meal under the snow. The wild grass was green and nice near the bottom and its nutriment was not damaged by the frost. Horses sometimes got fat and would stand on frozen grass, and in the prairie the grass would grow about four feet high, peavine from five to six feet and blue joint about three feet high.

50 Men Here 50 Years Ago. The population of Fort Edmonton was then about 50 men, some Scotchmen, some French, some Indians and a few Frenchmen. There were more women than men and about 25 school children. Rev. Father Scollan was

the teacher when Henry Fraser went to school in the Fort. Church services were also held in the church in the Fort.

At Lac Ste. Anne there was a Hudson's Bay trading post, the Roman Catholic mission church with Pere Amas as priest in charge.

There were no doctors and not much sickness in the country. "All the medicine we had was peppermint, castor oil and pain killer," remarked the pioneer who at the age of 45 is still in good health today. "My father used to have a medicine case and if the children were sick they were brought to him. I do not know what kind of medicine he contained for I never had to take any of the medicine."

In those days people used to eat a lot of wild berries, wild rhubarb and sap from the inner bark of the poplar and birch trees and that helped to keep them healthy.

With a smile and a smack of his lips, Mr. Fraser told how the outer bark was peeled off the inner bark of the poplars, and with a knife the inner juicy bark was scraped up and sucked from the blade of the knife. He still enjoys it and had a taste of poplar just the other day. In the spring time the sap from the birch trees was taken and boiled in kettles to make birch syrup, which he said was a delicious drink. "Yes," said Mr. Fraser, as he looked around the garage and wished he was in a poplar bluff so he could give the Bulletin man a taste of poplar bark map is a good now. I ate some yesterday. The birch is good too. Pine sap is pretty good but tastes a little bitter like gum."

From different angles the reporter tried to secure for the reader an estimate of the cost of living in those days at Edmonton, but each time the price of anything was mentioned Mr. Fraser replied that there was no money here in those days. He never saw a dollar bill. By a series of questions it was ascertained that in comparison with conditions today, that the worth of a cayuse or native pony was about the best medium of comparison of the costs of living half a century apart. Cayuses were worth so much then any ayes have a money value even today. By figuring the value of the cayuse then and now a fairly accurate estimation of the cost of living was obtained.

The common unit of exchange then was called a skin but to the ordinary reader that has no monetary meaning today, though a money value is given to it, a skin was worth about fifty cents fifty years ago.

A common averaged-sized cayuse or native pony of the time was worth so much then any ayes have a money value even today. By figuring the value of the cayuse then and now a fairly accurate estimation of the cost of living was obtained.

Cost Counted in Skins. But fifty years ago the prices of similar merit would be worth about 25 skins or \$12.50 in our money calculations. A pair of pants would be worth then about 10 skins or \$5. A knife was worth about 1 skin or 50 cents. A tin pan was worth one skin. Ten plugs of nigger head tobacco was worth 1 skin. A fine cloth coat with brass buttons was worth 20 skins or nearly as much as a small cayuse. A blue coat was worth 10 skins and a duffle coat was worth 15 skins.

Larger horses would be worth more, some as high as 50 and 60 skins. An extra good buffalo hunter might bring as high as a hundred skins or as much modern money value as the small cayuse in worth today. Fraser remembers quite well how thirty years ago he gave a pair of pants worth \$1.50 for a cayuse yearling mare.

There were no white women in Edmonton in those early days of which he spoke. The half-breed women were mostly prints, cashmeres and cheap tartans. A small cayuse would not pay for a good dress.

Paid \$100 for a Year's Work. The dog drivers in the winter were paid by the year at about twenty pounds sterling or \$100 in our money. The Scotchmen who were working for the company got about twenty pounds, company clerks got about twenty pounds and all these company men got their goods at cost without the freight charges added.

Mail used to come in twice per year, once in summer and once in winter. Mr. Fraser remembers about 45 years ago how he and John Fraser went to Lloydminster (or about where that town now is) in the river and mail and they made a record trip travelling 300 miles in three days.

Only 100 Acres Grain Crop. Fifty years ago there was no farming here except about a hundred acres of grain fields of the Hudson's Bay Co. and a few potato patches in the native settlements. The H.B. Co. farm fields were on the top of the hill near where the Richelieu hotel now stands. The other farmers who had potato patches were freemen men who did not work for the Hudson's Bay Co. These rich half-breeds who settled around the St. Albert mission, at Lac Ste. Anne and at Ground. No potatoes were sold. No native was raised in the prairie and wanted for his own use, though some times he shared with his friends.

To thresh the grain a tread power threshing mill was used. The mill was made of stone and ground it into flour at the windmill. Flour was sold at a value today equal to \$100 per sack. The only people who bought flour at the Bay then were gold miners who wintered at Miners' flat and they gave gold, taken from the river, in trade for flour. In other words, they might work mining for from four to twenty days to get enough gold to trade for a sack of flour, depending on the miner's luck and the length of his day's work.

Meat was cheaper then than now. Buffaloes were abundant and there were lots of fish and fowl. Licenses were not needed to fish or hunt. Beaver were raised and the children and the bull dogs (big flies) used to run the moose down to the river and they could be shot quite easily.

Clothing Was Cheap. What was bought was got from the Hudson's Bay Co. But the natives made pants and coats from the hides of wild animals. The dresses for the children and the girls were made from young moose. No boots were used. Moccasins were made from moose hide. Duffins were wrapped around the feet for socks. The men wore no underwear only a cotton shirt and no vest. The blue coats had a cape and all the men wore belts. The leggings were made of cloth and in black, blue or white colors. The cloth used for leggings was something like a blanket, only not quite so woolly.

Sometimes the men would go out on a buffalo hunt when it was 40 below zero. They would wear woolen mitts tied to a long string hung over the

neck. They would race through the deep snow after the buffalo on horse back, pull the hand out of the mitt, pull the trigger, re-load and gallop after another buffalo till they got as much food as was wanted from the herd.

Start of Live Stock. At Lac Ste. Anne about fifty years ago, the Hudson's Bay Co. had a cow, the priest had a cow, and Moosewa, a Beaver Indian, had two cows which he had brought all the way from Winnipeg. Pierre De Long had a cow and a bull called Hoviere (Greenwood). There were some cows and a bull in the whole herd of cattle at Lac Ste. Anne in those days.

But at Edmonton the Hudson's Bay Co. used oxen in their carts on the long trail haul over the prairies. The oxen were used on account of the danger of the Blackfeet stealing the horses. The danger of an ox being stolen was not so serious, for it travelled too slow for the thief to get far away before he was caught. The horse thief would hustle and travel as far and as fast as he could at the start so as to get as far away as possible the first two days and night. The old route of the ox-carts used to follow the north side of the river to Fort Carlton so as to keep the river between the transport train and the danger zone of the tribal enemy.

There were no sheep in this country in those days. Coyotes and timber wolves were more numerous then than now.

The swine herds of this part of Canada have increased very considerably since Mr. Fraser was a boy in 1847. About that time the Hudson's Bay Co. had two big sows and a boar at Edmonton. He remembers seeing them at the Fort and how they were big brutes weighing about 300 pounds. Malcolm Groat used to feed the pigs at the Fort and the boys around the Fort were afraid of the big boar when he would stand up on his hind legs and make an attempt to get out of his pen.

There were no tame birds in Edmonton or district in those days. There were lots of wild prairie chickens, and wild fowl were more plentiful. In fact, wild game was so plentiful that there was no need of a close season, and the wild game birds could be secured for meat for most of the time when a variety in the diet of buffalo meat was desired.

Little Flour Used. From their two mill coves at Fort Edmonton butter was made, but since there was not much use for butter, the head men of the Hudson's Bay Co. got four sacks of flour per year, four kegs of sugar and a chest of 65 pounds of Konga tea. The workmen got a yearly allowance of 10 lbs. of tea and 10 lbs. of sugar per year.

Buffalo Soup. The common bill of fare was boiled meat bouillon with a taste of salt added. At times Saskatoon berries were boiled with the meat. When a boy, Mr. Fraser did not have milk to drink and would not have liked the taste of milk if he could have got it. He would get some meat with the meat or fish. Sometimes dried buffalo meat or pemican were used when fresh meat was not handy. When he lived with his father at Lac Ste. Anne, though, he got some milk. Then, as now, in the north were fed to the dogs which were used in winter on the sleds.

In those days the people used wood for fuel except when out on the plains, where there were no trees, though where the Crees travelled most there was plenty of wood. The blacksmith by the Fort used to cut the teapoles (Alder willow), and pile the sticks up like a tepee. Mud was plastered over and around the pile and in the kiln was burned to form charcoal for use in the forge. When the supply of charcoal ran short some coal might be dug out of the river bank. There were no regular mines here fifty years ago.

When the Hudson's Bay Co. transported their freight either up or down the river in York boats between Edmonton and Lake Winnipeg it was necessary to go out to the camp on the north side of the river so as to be safer from the danger of the marauding bands of Blackfeet Indians.

Britain Lost in Suds. Rupert—What did you do with the cure I left on the table last night? Roland—They were so soiled I sent them to the laundry. Rupert—Ye gods, the entire history of England was on them.—Widow.

The first Harness Shop in Edmonton was opened by John A. Looby, who is today conducting a Harness business at 10128 99th Street.

In 1886 H. A. Finch commenced in the Saddlery business on the lot now occupied by Canadian Bank of Commerce, later moving across the street. In 1894 E. F. Hutchings took over the Finch stock and formed the Edmonton Saddlery Co., this Company was at first managed by J. C. Campbell, and in 1896 W. H. Martin (now Alderman Martin) arrived in Edmonton and took over the management. This was really the nucleus of The Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd. The business during this period was conducted in a building built by the Company where the present Craig Nair Block stands. In 1897 W. H. Martin commenced business on his own account, and T. G. Hutchings took over the management for a short time. J. L. Studholme succeeded T. G. Hutchings, and in 1898 the stock was moved into a new brick block built by Mr. E. F. Hutchings of Winnipeg and located at 9928 Jasper Avenue. This stand is occupied today by a new Edmonton Saddlery Co., Ltd., as the old Company was absorbed when the Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd., was founded in 1900.

Mr. Studholme managed the old Company as a retail business until 1900, when the present Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd., was founded, absorbing the then Edmonton Saddlery Co., and another retail concern which began in 1894—Messrs. Carson and Shore. From that date until 1912 this Company carried on a large and ever increasing wholesale and retail

business. In 1912 the large Wholesale Warehouse on 104th Street, was built, and the wholesale portion of the stock moved thereto. The retail stock was sold to the new Edmonton Saddlery Co., Ltd., above referred to, and who occupy the old quarters, occupied 17 years ago by the first Edmonton Saddlery Co.

Since 1912 only a Wholesale trade has been conducted and a very large and ever increasing trade is being built up. Large strides have been made by this Company during the last five years. Besides Saddlery and Harness of all kinds, this concern does a very large business in Baggage, Belting, Oiled Clothing, Shoe Findings, Gloves, Mitts, Oils, Mackinaw Jackets, Fur Coats, Horse Blankets, and Automobile Accessories. The Head Office of the Company is at Winnipeg, and other branches are located at Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary, which, taken altogether, represent the largest Saddlery Concern in the world.

The present Manager, W. J. Thompson, has been in charge since 1909, and personally appreciates the confidence and patronage of the Merchants and Harness men in Edmonton's Trading Territory.

The Horse Shoe Trade Mark stands for the highest quality of Leather Goods, and the Glove and Mitt label indicates the Acmé of Value in Gloves and Mitts, while Congress Tires from the Accessory Department represent "absolute satisfaction" in automobile tires

Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton

Gloves and Mitts

Great West Saddlery Co. Limited

Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton

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country to the south. While tracking up the river they followed the north side for the same reason. When going down, sometimes the York boat drifted with the current all day and night, the crew taking turns at sleeping and steering.

Plow Made in Edmonton. Fort Edmonton, fifty years ago, had an agricultural implement factory for the blacksmith, uncle of Mr. Fraser, made a plow and harrow, which were used on the company farm. The plow point was made of steel forged at the anvil and heated to a forging heat by use of charcoal made from willow. The beam was made from a stout seasoned birch stick. The mouldboard, too, was of birch. The coulter was made from a piece of steel. The furrows were made of native wood throughout. Grain was sown with a cradle and raked up with a wooden rake, and the sheaves tied by hand.

Mr. Fraser remembers the day that they first used the reaper, which was operated by two men, one was the driver and the other raked the bundles off the table. But that is less than fifty years ago.

When asked about the price of harvest labor, he stated that those who worked in the harvest fields at Edmonton fifty years ago got about a skin a day and their grub (pemican) meat and now they get \$1.00 a day from 7 in the morning till 6 at night with an hour's rest at noon. They quit when a bell rang.

No matches were used here fifty years ago, and fire was started by means of a flint and steel, and the sparks caught in the touchwood. Clay pipes were used while the Indians had pipes made from stone. Niggerhead tobacco was the brand most commonly used. A big roll of about five pounds, was worth about as much as an averaged sized cayuse. With such a high cost of a big cayuse, it was no wonder that the tobacco was mixed with the dried inner bark of the willow or what is called "Kinkinkink." Difference in Environment.

During the progress of the interview at which the above recollections of old-times were secured from Henry Fraser, his younger son was present part of the time and it was noted the difference in environment at Edmonton in the single lifetime of one generation. There is a marked contrast in the school boy life of the 64-year-old father and the 14-year-old son.

At the conclusion of the interview, they both got into their automobile and motored out to the farm residence of Mr. Fraser and his family at Winterburn, eight miles west of the city, where this successful pioneer has now 400 acres of land, 80 head of cattle and 40 head of horses. The father was born at or near Edmonton 34 years ago and after a time with remarkable foresight, homesteaded what is now the thickly populated part of the city known as Norwood, which he retained till it was subdivided and settled. By the time the young lad is as old as his father who can predict what changes and development will take place here as remarkable as that which the father has observed in half a century?

Years ago the father had foresight to secure his land holdings at a spot grow like he in his youth saw Winnipeg grow in the intervals of his visits. While today, Mr. Fraser is one of the largest taxpayers in the city of Edmonton, yet while rejoicing in the progressive development, he has seen come to maturity around old Fort Edmonton, yet he recalls with a smile that in those pioneer days of 34 years ago there were no taxes and no tax sales, and no money to make or lose by speculation, but there was plenty to eat and the people here were after all quite happy in those good old days.

Rupert—What did you do with the cure I left on the table last night? Roland—They were so soiled I sent them to the laundry. Rupert—Ye gods, the entire history of England was on them.—Widow.

The first Harness Shop in Edmonton was opened by John A. Looby, who is today conducting a Harness business at 10128 99th Street.

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and a dance followed. A large gathering of people from surrounding settlements attended this affair, which was long remembered. All prizes, trophies, and entertainments were furnished by the intervention of Cherrill, Macdonald and Aldridge.

On the evening of Friday, the 29th of June, the ladies of Cherrill gave a dance in the school house for the benefit of the Red Cross. In spite of threatening weather a large number attended and enjoyed a night of dancing and social intercourse with a splendid supper thrown in. The sum of fifteen dollars was raised besides \$2.50, the proceeds of the candy booth, presented over by Miss Orma Cooper.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Seedhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Norey, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Kulin, Mesdames Clarke, Benson, McIrvine and Hodgkin, Miss Cooper, Hurst, Ward, Henshaw and Haws; Messrs. Stecher, J. Paulson, Stronquist, Albert and Paul Ward, Ben and Jos. Higgins, G. Paulson, Gus Orsky, John and Walter Shirley, Jas. Glass, Jos. Wapewick, Frank Cornwall, Chas. Michie, Harold Bronson, Wm. Cooper, Sherman and Madison Kuhn and Harold Cripps.

Cherrill, July 1th.

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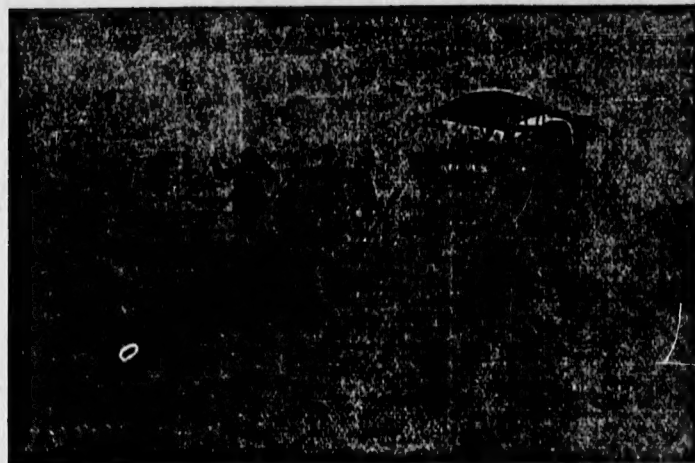
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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



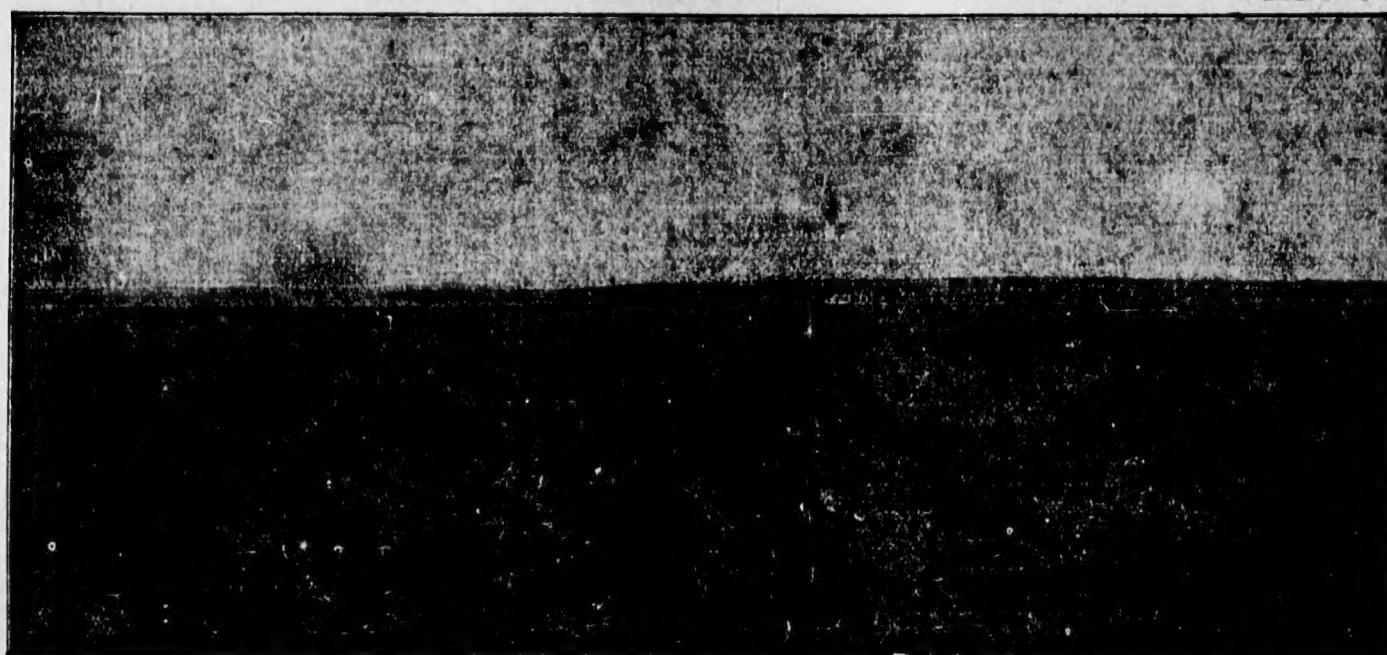
FREE LAND for Settlers

IN THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT ALONE THERE ARE MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SPLENDID WHEAT, AND MIXED FARMING LANDS, MOST OF WHICH ARE AS YET UNOCCUPIED. WAR CONDITIONS ARE SENDING FARMERS BACK TO THE LAND. THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA PROVIDES ROOM FOR MILLIONS. THE FREE HOMESTEADS NOW AVAILABLE IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES PROVIDE EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND ARE ATTRACTING THE BEST CLASS OF SETTLERS FROM EVERY CLIME.



A Call for Men

The Province of Alberta wants men to enlist in the army of agricultural recruits to cultivate the soil. We need men to increase the production of our foodstuffs to feed our soldiers at the front and those in need at home; men who are not afraid to work, and financially able to make good use of the broad acres awaiting development in our great province.



Alberta's Natural Resources

ARE TREMENDOUS
IN VARIETY AND
SCOPE

Lands, timbers, minerals, and water powers are only in the infancy of development, providing large increments in value and affording unrestricted opportunity for economical advance of the country.

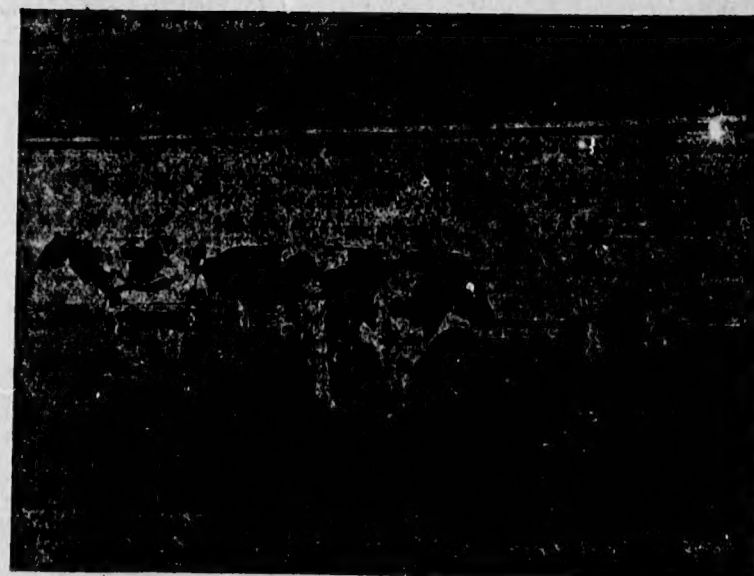


Live Stock & Mixed Farming

Though Alberta is well adapted for wheat and other grains, stock raising was the first industry of importance in the development of the Province, and still holds the premier place. The most prosperous are those where wheat farming is carried on in connection with the live stock and dairying industries. Many conditions favorable to the live stock industry are peculiar to Alberta.

Native Grasses

The rich variety of grasses, abundant water and shelter, dry winter climate are all conditions that insure success. The pasturage produces prime beef equal to the best stall fed article of Ontario or the Old Country, as is proven by the fact that Alberta grass-fed steers command the highest prices in every market. The grasses are highly nutritive and excellent beef producers, while the wild clovers, vetches and peas are unexcelled for the production of milk.

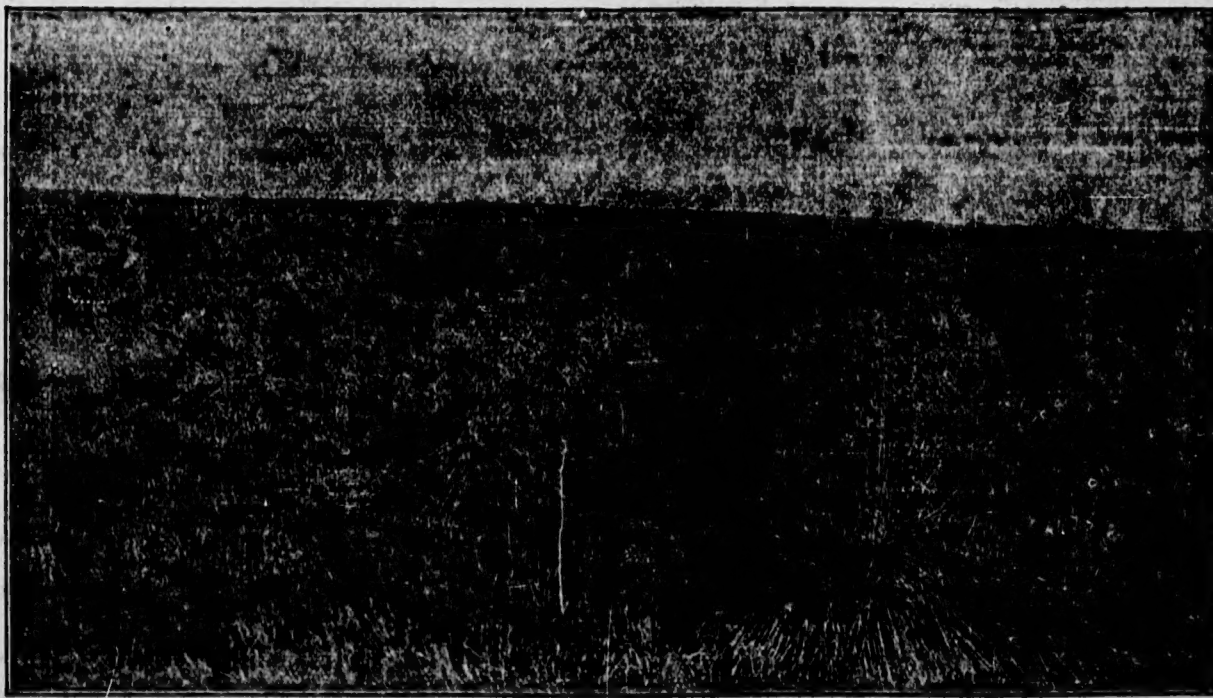


Climate

The Climate of Alberta is unsurpassed for agricultural operations. Good as the soil is, it would never have won the supremacy in grain production were it not for the purity of the air, temperature and equilibrium in precipitation. The cool temperature of the summer nights is the cause of the large relative yields and unexpected quality of the grain. The sunlight is peculiarly bright and intense even in the short days of winter, a phenomenon that has justly won the appellation "Sunny Alberta."

Soil

The uniform fertility of the Soil of Alberta cannot be exaggerated. It consists of a marly clay subsoil, varying from a few feet on the hills and ridges to a great depth on the plains. Overlaying this is a thick mantle of black or brown vegetable mould, which Professor Shaw, of the Orange Judd Farmer, says, "is worth more than all the mines in the mountains from Alaska to Mexico, and more than all the forests from the United States to the Arctic Sea, vast as they are."



Dairying

Within the last five years the dairying industry has become firmly established throughout the province, and the output of the creameries and home dairies is increasing year by year with leaps and bounds. Natural advantages with technical education along the best scientific lines under government supervision is bound to make Alberta as famous in the production of butter as Denmark and Wisconsin.

Agricultural Schools Demonstration Farms

Alberta leads in free Agricultural schools and Demonstration Farms based upon a system differing somewhat from that hitherto in vogue in other Canadian Provinces. Schools and farms are being established in different districts, having for their primary object the education of young men and young women who would, after the course, return to the farm. These schools offer a two years' course in Agriculture and Household Science, each term to extend from November to March, five months which constitute the slack period on the farm in the West.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton
ALBERTA.

Chas. S. Hotchkiss, Chief Publicity Com., Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton
ALBERTA.